

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 90-360
S. 974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of S. 974.1
Digest of Public Law 90-3602

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 974

Feb.	15, 1967	Sen. Hayden introduced and discussed S. 974 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of author.
Aug.	25, 1967	Senate committee voted to report S. 974.
Aug.	28, 1967	Senate committee reported S. 974 with amendments. S. Rept. 546. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	29, 1967	Senate passed S. 974 as reported.
Aug.	30, 1967	S. 974 was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Senate requested House to return S. 974 for reconsideration.
		Senate agreed to motion to reconsider vote by which S. 974 was passed.
Nov.	15, 1967	House subcommittee referred S. 974 to full committee for consideration.
Nov.	17, 1967	House committee voted to report S. 974 with amendment.
Nov.	22, 1967	House committee reported S. 974 with amendments. H. Rept. 985. Print of bill and report.
Dec.	4, 1967	Rep. Dingell objected to consideration of S. 974.
Dec.	13, 1967	Rep. Cabell objected to request that House committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 974.
Dec.	14, 1967	S. 974 was stricken from House Consent Calendar.
Feb.	5, 1968	House rejected a motion to pass S. 974 under suspension of the rules.
May	28, 1968	House Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of S. 974. H. Res. 1191. H. Rept. 1497. Print of resolution and report.
June	10, 1968	House passed S. 974 with amendment.
June	11, 1968	Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 974.
June	21, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-360.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-354

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Designates the Federal City College as the land-grant college for the District of Columbia. The college will: (1) Qualify for a \$50,000 annual grant (under the Morrill Act of 1890) to be used for instruction in agricultural and mechanic arts, home economics, youth and community development, etc. (2) Qualify for fund allotments for research, investigation, and experimentation in marketing, consumer education, food handling, etc., under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. (3) Receive a total annual grant of \$170,000 (under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935) for agricultural research, extension work, and increased support for land-grant colleges. (4) Receive authorization for a capital grant of \$7,241,706 (in lieu of public land grants of land-scrip provided in the First Morrill Act for the States), to be an endowment to be invested in bonds and the income used for support of the college's mechanic arts and agricultural programs. (5) Participate in cooperative extension services, including home economics and 4-H programs of the Department of Agriculture (by extending the Smith-Lever Act of 1914). The District will have to match the Federal allotments on a 50-50 basis following the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. Four percent of the sums appropriated for this purpose for each fiscal year shall be allotted to the Federal Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture for administrative, technical, and other services. (6) In addition to providing basic, enabling legislation for the college to qualify under the land-grant programs indicated, includes for the District acceptance of the terms and conditions of such programs.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 974

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Mr. HAYDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, all right, title,
5 and interest of the United States in and to those lands con-
6 stituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment
7 Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which
8 station has been scheduled for closing in the near future by
9 the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be
10 conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty
11 acres, the exact legal description of which shall be deter-

1 mined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only
2 after a final determination has been made by the Secretary
3 that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of
4 Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other
5 purpose. After such a determination has been made by the
6 Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made,
7 the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements
8 and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the
9 best interest of the United States.

10 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section
11 of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall
12 be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for park or rec-
13 reational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be
14 used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to
15 the United States, which shall have the immediate right of
16 reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to
17 such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secre-
18 tary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

19 SEC. 3. The consideration to be paid by the city of
20 Glendale, Arizona, for the lands conveyed under this Act
21 shall be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same
22 manner as the Secretary of the Interior fixes the price for

1 lands sold under section 2 (a) of the Act entitled “An Act
2 to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States,
3 counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes”, ap-
4 proved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1).

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

By Mr. HAYDEN

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

River. This highway should be accessible to the people of northeast Nebraska because it is a national highway, 90 percent of the cost of which has been paid by Federal taxpayers.

At the present time, northeast Nebraska is for practical purposes denied access to this highway because of the inadequate, rundown condition of the present bridge. The condition of the bridge also is a hazard to a steady stream of summer tourists traveling from coast to coast along east-west Highway 20, also a Federal highway. The bill would add 2.4 miles to the Interstate System. This would permit an additional turnout from Interstate 29 on the Iowa side. The bridge would connect the interstate with U.S. Highway 77 and U.S. Highway 20. I believe this approach is thoroughly justified and absolutely necessary in order to meet the growing population and travel needs of the Nation.

At present our expensive Interstate Highway System does not serve great portions of our population. I believe that the construction of spurs, such as the one proposed by this measure, will make this national system of interstate highways serve a much greater portion of our population. Without this proposed spur northeast Nebraska is denied the use of a north-south interstate highway which is being paid for by all taxpayers. In addition this bridge is needed badly to take care of the Iowa-Nebraska east-west traffic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 970) to provide for an extension of Interstate Highway 29 into Nebraska, including a bridge, introduced by Mr. CURTIS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., title to certain real property which will become surplus to the needs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture after the end of the current fiscal year.

Following the discontinuation of agricultural research, the Department of Agriculture intends to phase out the poultry research project which has been conducted at this location since 1921, and to close down the station permanently.

Prior to the establishment of this station in 1921, the citizens of Glendale, through private subscriptions, raised the necessary funds to pay for the acquisition of the property and it was then deeded to the Secretary of Agriculture. Subsequently, the Department acquired an addition to this station by condemnation and a court award of \$4,500 for the additional property. In view of the fact that a portion of the lands used for poultry research were donated to the Government, the bill proposes that the entire tract be made available to the city of Glendale for a public park. Further, the bill provides that the price shall be fixed

by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and at the same price that the Secretary of the Interior fixes the price for lands sold under section 2(a) of the act entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by State, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., introduced by Mr. HAYDEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SENATE EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE SHOULD INVESTIGATE CIA INVOLVEMENT IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, all I know about the CIA is what I read in the papers. But what I have been reading lately disturbs me greatly. And as a member of the Senate subcommittee assigned the responsibility of being the Senate's authority on education, I am coming to feel that I should know more than I read in the papers.

According to press reports the CIA has for the past 15 years been subsidizing two domestic youth groups—the National Students Association and the U.S. Youth Council. In addition it has supported two student youth conferences abroad—the World Assembly of Youth in Brussels and the International Student Conference in Leyden.

These disclosures raise very disturbing questions. At the heart of the problem is the conflict between the nature of a free society and the realities of international relations in today's world. To be free, the members of a society must have access to the truth. At the same time the security of our country makes it imperative that we engage in secret intelligence-gathering activities abroad. We must also meet the propaganda offensive of the Communist nations. These activities frequently require secrecy.

What has happened with the CIA's subsidy of the NSA and the U.S. Youth Council of New York—both domestic youth organizations—is that the potential conflict between the need for truth in a free society and the need for secrecy in international intelligence gathering and propaganda activities, has become real. The CIA, purportedly for the sake of its international propaganda and intelligence activities, has secretly entered into a special relationship with two organizations that claim to represent the thinking and the freely arrived at ideals of American students. In reality, they must now to some extent represent, not only the ideas and ideals of American students, but also, or in lieu thereof, the CIA's necessary cloak-and-dagger operations.

I do not know enough about the facts of the situation to discuss in detail just what has been going on, but enough has come to light of this particular episode to indicate that it represents a threat

to free American institutions in our open society. I make the following observation: our society is built upon the principles of democratic self-government, which, in order to work, require that the people know the truth. They must be able to make the great basic decisions of society upon a basis of truth and not falsehood. That truth is arrived at by open inquiry and not by secret government manipulations. In our struggles with the Communists around the world, it is democracy which we are defending. Does it make sense to defend democracy by doing things that themselves could bring about the downfall of democracy?

I have yet to see any evidence that would justify the Central Intelligence Agency in secretly subsidizing an American student organization, an organization which claims to speak for students, but which, we must now sadly assume, also speaks to some extent for the CIA.

Although the CIA certainly has justifiable claims to keeping details of its operations secret, since it could not operate any other way, I have never been able to understand why Congress should not be able to exercise reasonable oversight with regard to the CIA's activities. And now that evidence has come to light that the CIA is carrying on its operations within the borders of our country in a manner which raises important questions with regard to the nature and extent of CIA activities in educational institutions and in student organizations, it appears to me to be imperative that the Senate Subcommittee on Education ascertain the facts about what the CIA is doing to influence any and all aspects of the American educational process. The people's representatives have the right to know what this secret organization is doing to American education.

The Government has attempted to justify the NSA subsidy by arguing that it was needed so that U.S. students could attend international youth forums. I do not question the desirability of American students taking part in international youth conferences. It is in the national interest that they do so. It does seem to me, however, that there should be sources of private financing, from private nongovernmentally subsidized foundations, to finance such activities.

However, assuming that adequate private financing cannot be found, what would be the least desirable agency in the entire U.S. Government to subsidize a student organization? Answer: the CIA.

I simply cannot swallow the Government argument, as reported in the newspapers, that—

If the financial support had been public, the credibility of NSA students would have been destroyed on the grounds that they were agents of the Government.

Are students who study abroad under Fulbright scholarships agents of the Government? Are scientists who attend international scientific conferences with all or part of their travel expenses governmentally supported agents of the Government? Are students with NDIA loans or fellowships agents of the Gov-

ernment? I hope not. And I assume that students from most other countries attend international youth forums with governmental financial support from their governments, so why should the United States feel that it cannot openly do the same thing?

Why could this not have been done openly, with travel subsidies from the Office of Education?

I am introducing at this time for appropriate reference a bill to amend the International Education Act of 1966 to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to finance travel to international youth conferences by individuals broadly representative of the Nation's students. I hope that the Senate Education Subcommittee will give early consideration to this bill as part of what I hope will be a thorough look at the whole question of CIA involvement in American education.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 981) to amend the International Education Act of 1966 in order to authorize grants to finance travel to international youth conferences, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 981

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the International Education Act of 1966 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCES

"SEC. 107. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State that it would strengthen international cooperative relations, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to finance travel (including related expenses) to international youth conferences by individuals broadly representative of the Nation's students."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have several newspaper articles on this subject printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 15, 1967]

U.S. OFFICIALS CONFIRM CIA AID TO STUDENTS—SECRET DEALING DESCRIBED BY NSA OFFICERS

(By Andrew J. Glass and Gerald Grant)

Officers of the National Student Association said yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency recruited agents from the student organization's top echelons over a period of 14 years.

These officers, who declined to be quoted by name, also asserted the CIA placed other student leaders from their group in posts with private foundations that serve as conduits for CIA-sponsored activities.

None of the NSA sources would divulge the names of the past presidents and other high-ranking officers of the organization who had joined the CIA's ranks after one or two years' service with NSA—the largest student group in the country.

"Every year," one NSA source said, "the CIA picked out a man or two that it could trust and told them about the undercover funding" of the student organization. Some of these young men would later join the CIA, often acting as liaison agents to the student group.

In some years, according to student officers, the CIA contribution to NSA has run close to \$400,000 annually—about half the student organization's budget in those years.

FEW KNEW OF ROLE

The CIA's hand-picked student leaders, all in their early 20s at the time of their recruitment, were sworn to secrecy under the CIA's charter. Since the early 1950s, when the link with the CIA was formed, fewer than 100 student leaders knew of the intelligence agency's role in a group whose ranks run in the many thousands.

Yesterday, the NSA convened an emergency meeting of its ten-member National Supervisory Board in an effort to deal with the crisis. An NSA spokesman said the group would issue no further statements until its full governing body confers here today.

In the wake of the controversy, serious consideration was being given to folding the 20-year-old NSA and to restructuring the student group under a new name and a new charter.

Some NSA officials also favored speedily removing the group from its headquarters at 2115 S. St. NW., which NSA uses under a 15-year rent-free agreement through funds ultimately provided by the CIA through Boston's Independence Foundation.

PRESIDENT DISAPPEARS

The scene at NSA's national headquarters yesterday was one of total dismay that verged at times on panic. W. Eugene Groves, 23, NSA's current president, read a statement several times for the television cameras and then disappeared.

"Where's Gene?" an attractive NSA staff member attired in a miniskirt inquired at one point. "He's probably throwing up in the men's room," a youth told her.

Robert Amory Jr., who was deputy director of the CIA at the height of the agency's relationship with the student organization, acknowledged in a telephone interview that "there was support to organizations like this. It would have been nonsense for there not to be. If we hadn't done this, we could have just been run over by the Commie front organizations" during the cold war years.

Amory said the CIA had given American students "the wherewithal" to attend international student conferences such as the Helsinki World Youth Festival in 1962 and the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The student organization was not officially represented at either meeting. Amory stressed that he was not among the officials primarily responsible for liaison with NSA.

Paul Potter, a vice president of NSA for national affairs in 1961, said in a telephone interview from Boston that NSA officers "collaborated more and more with the State Department and the CIA and became known as people who were willing to work in some sense as covers for CIA."

Potter, who is also a former president of the left-leaning Students for a Democratic Society, said NSA's international arm was a key front in student cold war politics.

He noted that the NSA became the principal force behind the continuing Coordinating Secretariat of the International Student Conference, headquarters in Leyden, the Netherlands. The Leyden group served as the Western counterpart to the Communist-dominated International Union of Students in Prague.

Edward Garvey, a former president of NSA, went to work for the Pentagon and then resigned to serve as the top officer of Leyden group, Potter said. Garvey, currently a student at the Wisconsin Law School, could not immediately be reached for comment.

It was reported that Garvey received a

\$3000 scholarship from the Independence Foundation in 1962. Former NSA president Dennis Shaul and Robert Francis, a full-time employe, also received grants from the foundation, believed to be a front for the CIA.

NSA's current leadership, while stressing that the ties with the CIA have been "terminated," acknowledged that the organization's immediate past president, Philip Sherburne, had procured their present headquarters and furniture in 1965 through the CIA.

"There are a lot of people who say let's haul the filing cabinets out on the street and get out of here," Robert Kunter, NSA's chief of student exchanges, said. "We still may."

In Boston, Paul Hellmuth, the trustee for the Independence Foundation, which holds the mortgage on the four-story building, was not available for comment.

"Nobody's getting anything," his secretary at the Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr said.

Sherburne, in an interview with the Washington Post, noted that the NSA's elected supervisory board under his leadership knew nothing of the CIA's connection with the student group. Other officials said this was also true of the present board.

The former Student Association president denied that the CIA had obtained draft deferments for officers of the organization. Sherburne was expecting such charges in the forthcoming 10,000-word Ramparts article.

He pointed out that some half-dozen of the organization's full-time staff members held 1A classifications and "were in jeopardy of being drafted." In January, 1966, Sherburne recalled, he went before the Presidential Appeals Board of the Selective Service System to successfully plead that the young men be granted deferments. (Sherburne had already won his own exemption, he said.)

Sherburne said he based his appeal upon the fact that NSA's male staff and officers were all of draft age and that the group "would be destroyed" unless exemptions were granted.

One source within NSA expressed grave concern that the exposure of his group's long-standing ties to the CIA would lead to a wave of political arrests—and possibly executions—abroad. "People are going to be killed as a result of this," the source said.

He reasoned that foreign students who had been granted NSA-financed scholarships to study in the United States would now be generally accused of being espionage agents for the CIA.

NSA sources asserted that in 1957 and 1958, the CIA had financed the education of hundreds of Algerian students at American schools.

At the time, an ultimately successful guerrilla effort to drive the French out of Algeria was under way. Paris responded by expelling Algerian students from French schools. The Algerian student program is now being run openly, through NSA, by the State Department.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 15, 1967]

COVERT CIA AID TO STUDENT UNIT IS CONFIRMED—FUNDS SUPPLIED FOR 14 YEARS, STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS

(By J. Y. Smith)

The Administration admitted yesterday that for 14 years the Central Intelligence Agency gave secret financial support to the National Student Association.

A brief statement issued by the State Department merely confirmed that the covert aid had been given, that for two years NSA officials had been trying to terminate it, and that longer ago than that Government support of the Association's international activities had been "tapering off sharply."

Asked if the support was now ended, U.S. officials referred newsmen to an NSA state-

August 25, 1967

SENATE

13. LUMBER. Sen. Morse commended USDA's effort to expand plywood exports and inserted an article, "FAS Contracts to Help Promote U. S. Plywood." pp. S12268-9
Sen. Morse inserted a letter urging Congress to retain the "buy America" provision in the Defense appropriation bill so as not to restrict the purchase of U. S. wood products. pp. S12282-3
14. LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1504, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide for loans to supplement farm income, authorize loans and grants for community centers, remove the annual ceiling on insured loans, increase the amount of unsold insured loans that may be made out of the fund, raise the aggregate annual limits on grants, and establish a flexible loan interest rate (S. Rept. 540). p. S12217
15. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 222, to insure that public buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped. pp. S12215-6
16. POVERTY. Sen. Morse denied any conflict between himself, Sen. Clark, and members of the White House staff regarding the war on poverty bill and stated, "I shall continue as a member of the committee to work, with the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from New York (Mr. Javits), to try to hammer out the type poverty bill that should be passed." pp. S12250-2
Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted an article, "Pittsburgh Shows Way in War on Poverty." p. S12275
17. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Sen. Byrd, Va., defended his amendment to the Export-Import Bank bill, to deny the use of Export-Import Bank funds to finance business transactions with nations which are supplying the American enemy in Vietnam, and urged that the House retain this amendment. pp. S12252-3
18. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse inserted a letter written by Sen. Gruening entitled, "U. S. Foreign Aid Versus Domestic Needs." pp. S12254-5
19. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Fannin urged increased Federal-State-Local relations and inserted an article, "Local Government To Grow By." pp. S12266-7
20. SCENIC RIVERS. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial in support of S. 119, the proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. p. S12275
21. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire inserted an editorial in opposition to the proposed tax increase, "L. B. J. Out of Line." p. S12283
22. HIGHWAYS. S. 1467, to authorize funds for highway safety and beautification programs was made the unfinished business and will be considered on Mon., Aug. 28. p. S12283
23. RECLAMATION. Received a draft proposal from the Interior Department to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Michaud Flats irrigation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. S12217

24. AGRICULTURAL BILLS. The Daily Digest states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered favorably reported (but did not actually report) the following bills: with amendments S. 974, to authorize conveyance of certain land to the city of Glendale, Ariz.; S. 1568, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act with regard to restrictions on eligibility for loans by Federal land banks; and without amendment S. 1477, to provide that the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Research shall meet annually and at such other times as are deemed necessary; S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convert the national tobacco marketing quota into a national acreage allotment; and H. R. 547, to authorize the sale of the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, Calif., and to provide for the establishment of a more suitable location for the replacement therefor. p. D771
25. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 9960, the HUD and independent offices appropriation. pp. D771-2
26. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 28. p. S12283

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. TEXTILES. H. R. 12584 by Rep. Anderson, Ill., H. R. 12593 by Rep. Gilbert, H. R. 12606 by Rep. Rooney, Pa., H. R. 12607 by Rep. Thompson, Ga., to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to Ways and Means Committee.
28. AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE. H. R. 12616 by Rep. Smith, Iowa and H. R. 12617 by Rep. Dole, to promote interest and training in international agricultural assistance; to Agriculture Committee.
29. HOUSING. H. R. 12598 by Rep. Teague, Calif., to charter a National Home Ownership Foundation; to Banking and Currency Committee.
H. R. 12608 by Rep. Tunney, to encourage and assist private enterprise to provide adequate housing in urban poverty areas for low income and lower middle income persons; to Ways and Means Committee.
30. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 12609 by Rep. Tunney, to provide incentives for the creation by private industry of additional employment opportunities for residents of urban poverty areas; to Ways and Means Committee.
H. R. 12612 by Rep. Celler, to amend title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to create a program to develop job opportunities in rural and urban areas of high unemployment and to raise levels of managerial skills and business ownership in those areas, and to strengthen the existing program of loans to small business concerns; to Banking and Currency Committee.
31. RECREATION. S. 2348 by Sen. McGovern, to provide for a Great Prairie Lakes Parkway in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. S12217-8
32. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12613 by Rep. Curtis, to provide for the garnishment, execution or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. H11236-7

August 25, 1967

13. LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT. Rep. Laird stated, "Congress has not done the job of legislative oversight of administration that should have been done," and inserted excerpts of articles supporting his position. pp. H11398-400
14. FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM. Rep. Cahill stated "there are some compelling reasons which call for an immediate study of our Federal highway programs, with a view toward possible changes." pp. H11401-3
15. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 497, providing that the two Houses shall adjourn from Thurs., Aug. 31 until Sept. 11. p. H11324

SENATE

16. LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1504, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. As passed this bill would:
 - (1) include (I) enterprises needed to supplement farm income and (II) conversion of farms to recreation among the purposes for which loans may be made under subtitles A (real estate) and B (operating);
 - (2) increase the annual development grant authority under section 306 to \$150 million (from \$50 million);
 - (3) increase the annual grant authority for comprehensive planning of water or sewer systems to \$25 million (from \$5 million);
 - (4) require (I) all reasonable efforts to be made to obtain a loan from private or cooperative sources in the case of a loan for a sewer or water project to serve a city or town, (II) a report to the Committees on Agriculture whenever such efforts are unsuccessful, and (III) the use of credit from such sources when available on terms as advantageous to the applicant and as economical to the Government as financing under the bill;
 - (5) provide for coordination of Federal programs of assistance for sewer and water projects;
 - (6) provide for interest rates determined after consideration of the cost of funds to the United States, and in no event exceeding (in the case of tax-exempt obligors) that charged by other Federal agencies on future subtitle A and B loans; (instead of rates fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture at not exceeding 5 percent);
 - (7) remove the \$450 million limit on annual insured loan authority and terminate such authority October 1, 1969; and
 - (8) increase the amount of direct loans made from the insurance fund for resale which can be outstanding at any time to \$100 million (from \$50 million). pp. S12321-5
17. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Harris spoke in favor of S. 2134, the proposed Rural Job Development Act of 1967, and inserted several articles in support of this measure. pp. S12346-7
18. HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION. Passed as reported S. 1467, to authorize funds for highway safety and beautification programs. pp. S12362-70
19. AGRICULTURAL BILLS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills: with amendments S. 974, to authorize conveyance of certain ARS land to the city of Glendale, Ariz. (S. Rept. 546); and S. 1568, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act with regard to restrictions on eligibility for loans by Federal land banks (S. Rept. 547); and without amendment S. 1477, to permit the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Research to meet annually and at such other times as are deemed necessary rather than quarterly (S. Rept.

543); S. 1564, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding conversion of the national tobacco marketing quota into a national acreage allotment (S. Rept. 544); and H. R. 547, to authorize the sale of the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, Calif., and to provide for the establishment of a more suitable location for the replacement therefor (S. Rept. 545) p. S12297

20. RECREATION. Sen. Yarborough spoke in favor of his bill S. 4, to establish the Big Thicket National Park, Tex., and inserted several articles in support of this measure. pp. S12341-2
21. PERSONNEL. Sen. Ervin inserted an article in support of S. 1035, to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U. S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy. pp. S12285-6
22. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on S. 1872, the foreign aid bill. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. S12290-6
23. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Moss submitted two amendments to H. R. 12080, the proposed Social Security Act amendments, and urged enactment of the bill. pp. S12305-6
Sen. Byrd, W. Va., spoke in favor of his amendment to the proposed Social Security Act amendments and urged enactment of the bill. pp. S12327-8
24. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire disagreed with the proposed tax increase "in view of the present state of the economy," and urged a substantial cut in Federal spending. p. S12308
25. HEALTH. Sen. Baker spoke in favor of S. Res. 68, to establish a Select Senate Committee on Technology and the Human Environment, and inserted a number of letters in support of this measure. pp. S12311-9
26. PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING. Sen. Mondale inserted an article, "HEW Grapples with PPBS," which "makes an excellent and significant contribution to the growing effort to evaluate and understand PPBS." pp. S12332-8
27. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Sen. McGee inserted an editorial critical of the Senate's action on the Export-Import Bank bill. p. S12342
28. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Sens. Randolph and Muskie commended the progress accomplished under the Public Works and Economic Development Act through the Economic Development Administration and cited specific examples of projects undertaken through this program. pp. S12361-2
29. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 9960, the HUD and independent offices appropriation bill. p. D777
30. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Sens. Kennedy, N. Y., and Yarborough were added as cosponsors to S. 1796, to impose quotas on the importation of certain textile articles. p. S12306

Calendar No. 528

90TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{

REPORT
No. 546

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

AUGUST 28, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 974]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 974), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

SHORT EXPLANATION

The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Glendale, Ariz., approximately 20 acres constituting the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. The conveyance would be made only after the Secretary has determined that the lands are no longer needed by the Department and he has made such disposition of the improvements as he deems in the best interest of the United States. The land would be subject to a reverter if not used for park or recreational purposes only.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments—

(1) Condition the conveyance upon a determination by the General Services Administration under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 that there is no further need of the property by any Federal agency,

(2) Make it clear that the property shall revert to the United States if it ceases to be used for "public" purposes, and

(3) Strikes out the provision for a nominal consideration.

The amendments relating to surplus determination and consideration were recommended by the Department of Agriculture, which pointed out that the consideration originally provided by the bill amounted to only about \$2.50 per acre, and that a substantial part of the land had been donated to the Federal Government.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The report of the Department of Agriculture stating that it has no objection to the enactment of the bill is attached:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1967.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of February 16, 1967, requesting a report on S. 974. The bill is entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz."

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., approximately 20 acres of land presently constituting the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. The conveyance of the land would take place only after a final determination by the Secretary that the land is no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. Further, the bill would require the city of Glendale, Ariz., to use the conveyed land for park or recreational purposes only. If the land is ever used for any other purpose, the title would revert to the Federal Government. The conveyance would be subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

The land constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale, Ariz., is comprised of approximately 20 acres. Records available to this Department indicate that title was acquired to approximately 10 acres in 1921, without cost to the Government. In 1933 the remaining 10 acres were acquired in friendly condemnation proceedings at a cost of \$4,500.

Preparations are now underway to discontinue all poultry research activities at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. This action is being taken as a result of an intensive study of the research program, including the adequacy of laboratory facilities. Cooperating officials of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tucson, Ariz., have been informed of the decision to close down the research station.

The research station is located within the city of Glendale, and is divided by a busy highway. The population is increasing and the area is becoming nonagricultural. The laboratory facilities are outmoded and in need of replacement. Fifteen buildings were recommended for demolition in a 1960 property survey report. Other buildings require extensive repairs, particularly the electrical wiring, if continued in use. All the buildings are of very low cost construction. None are particularly suitable for modern day laboratory work or research under controlled environmental conditions.

In general, the original objectives of the research at Glendale have been accomplished. A large amount of information concerning management and nutrition of poultry under high temperature, semi-arid conditions has been released for use by the poultry and egg producers. In order to continue productive work, at the Glendale station, the research program would have to be reoriented completely to meet the changing needs of the poultry industry in the Southwest. This would include greatly expanded environmental investigations to improve reproduction of poultry, including egg production, fertility, and hatchability. Appropriate modern facilities would be required to undertake such a program, including a substantial increase in recurring financial support for the operations.

In recent times, the gross farm income from chickens and broilers in the five States served by the Glendale laboratory has decreased from 5 to 4 percent of the total for the United States. The income from poultry and egg production in the five States makes up less than 7 percent of the realized gross farm income. In States such as Maryland and Delaware, for example, poultry and egg production represents 34 percent of the gross farm income.

This Department cannot justify the greatly increased expenditures necessary for continued poultry research at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. This Department has no need for the property for any other purposes, and it is to be reported to the General Services Administration as excess real property. The General Services Administration must make a final determination as to whether there is any further need for the property by other Federal agencies in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

In view of this requirement, this Department recommends that S. 974 be amended by inserting after the word "that" on page 1, line 3, the words " , should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

This Department also recommends the deletion of section 3 of the bill. This section has the effect of fixing the consideration for the land to be conveyed under the bill at \$2.50 per acre, representing the charge made for transfers of public lands by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the act entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741, 43 U.S.C. 869-1). Since that act is applicable only to public lands and since the lands covered by S. 974 are acquired lands, there appears to be no justification for use of the formula fixed by the Secretary of the Interior under that act. However, in recognition of the earlier donation to the Federal Government of a substantial part of the land in question, and in view of its projected use by a public body solely for park and recreational purposes, this Department would see no objection to transfer of the land to the city of Glendale, Ariz., without consideration, if the property proves to be surplus to the needs of other agencies of the Federal Government. If the committee approves this approach, section 1 of the bill should be amended by inserting the words "without monetary consideration" after the word "convey" on line 4, page 1 of the bill.

Subject to the foregoing, this Department would have no objection to the enactment of S. 974.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

○

Calendar No. 528

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 974

[Report No. 546]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Mr. HAYDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 28, 1967

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to*
4 *the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of*
5 *1949, as amended,* the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
6 and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, all
7 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those
8 lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Ex-
9 periment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona,
10 which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future
11 by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to

1 be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty
2 acres, the exact legal description of which shall be deter-
3 mined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only
4 after a final determination has been made by the Secretary
5 that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of
6 Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other
7 purpose. After such a determination has been made by the
8 Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made,
9 the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements
10 and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the
11 best interest of the United States.

12 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section
13 of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall
14 be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for *public* park or
15 recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be
16 used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to
17 the United States which shall have the immediate right of
18 reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to
19 such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secre-
20 tary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

21 SEC. 3 The consideration to be paid by the city of
22 Glendale, Arizona, for the lands conveyed under this Act
23 shall be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same
24 manner as the Secretary of the Interior fixes the price for

1 lands sold under section 2(a) of the Act entitled "An Act
2 to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States,
3 counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes", ap-
4 proved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1).

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 974

[Report No. 546]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

By Mr. HAYDEN

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 28, 1967

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 30, 1967
For actions of August 29, 1967
90th-1st; No. 139

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	23	Farm program.....	5	Mining claims.....	1
Appropriations.....	18	Fire research.....	22	Personnel.....	16
CCC.....	7	Flood insurance.....	17	Plant materials center..	13
Congressional reform....	4	Foreign trade.....	2	Poverty.....	6,20
Consumers.....	24	Ground fish imports.....	36	Property.....	31
Credit.....	24	Housing.....	15	Research.....	12,22
Dairy imports.....	27	Imports.....	27,29,36	Rural areas.....	26,35
Economy.....	19	Invasion of privacy.....	16	Taxation.....	3,19,25,34
Education.....	35	Lands.....	10	Textiles.....	29
Electrification....	8,28,30	Libraries.....	32	Tobacco.....	9
Fair housing.....	15	Loans.....	11	Urban affairs.....	26
Pesticides.....	14	Meat inspection.....	21	Weight standards.....	33

HIGHLIGHT: Senate committee voted to report poverty bill.

HOUSE

1. MINING CLAIMS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 10583, amended, to extend the provisions of the act of Oct. 23, 1962, relating to relief for occupants of certain unpatented mining claims. p. D784
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Cleveland expressed support for legislation such as the proposed Orderly Marketing Act of 1967 which would protect domestic industries from "unfair, low-labor-cost foreign imports." p. H11421

3. TAXATION. Rep. Cleveland stated "there is no sound economic justification" for the proposed tax increase. pp. H11421-2
4. CONGRESSIONAL REFORM. Rep. Cleveland stated the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 is a "significant step forward in modernizing Congress to do a better job in many ways, including its legislative review function." pp. H11422-3
5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Scherle criticized the "administration's answer to the plight of the farmer" and stated "the newest idea being promoted is referred to as a 'strategic commodity reserve'." pp. H11427-8
Rep. Zwach stated that farmers are not receiving their fair share of the national income and that "as more and more foreign agricultural goods are imported at a world price level, fewer and fewer farmers can compete or exist." p. H11428
6. POVERTY. Rep. Nix expressed his support for the present administration bill extending the authorization and operations of the antipoverty program. pp. H11438-9
7. CCC. Both Houses received a GAO report of "followup review of cotton inventory management by the Commodity Credit Corporation"; to Government Operation Committees. pp. H11446, S12394
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Both Houses received from FPC a draft bill to amend part I of the Federal Power Act to clarify the manner in which the licensing authority of the Commission and the right of the United States to take over a project or projects upon or after the expiration of any license shall be exercised; to H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce and S. Commerce Committees. pp. H11447, S12394

SENATE

9. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. 1564, to facilitate the computation of tobacco acreage allotments by providing for conversion of the national marketing quota for tobacco into a national acreage allotment to be apportioned among farms. At present the national quota is apportioned to States and then converted into State acreage allotments for apportionment among farms. pp. S12377-8
10. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 974, to authorize conveyance of the ARS Southwest Poultry Experiment Station to Glendale, Ariz. p. S12378
11. LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1568, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act with regard to restrictions on eligibility for loans by Federal land banks. p. S12378
12. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 1477, to permit the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Research to meet annually rather than quarterly and at such other times as are deemed necessary. pp. S12378-9
13. PLANT MATERIALS CENTER. Passed without amendment H. R. 547, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, Calif., and to provide for the replacement therefor. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S12379



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1967

No. 139

Senate

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Edward B. Lewis, minister, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Dear God, our Heavenly Father, we are aware of that from which we live and move and have our being. This moment of meditation and prayer reminds us of our insignificance when we consider that each of us is such a small part of a great universe. Yet, this moment also helps us to see how important we are as individuals in the chain of life's creation. We are a link as persons. We can weaken or strengthen the whole through our calling and fulfillment as we serve. Therefore, O God, wherein we may be weak apply Thy strength. Breathe into our beings calmness, faith, hope, and love, making spiritual strength within, thus making possible intelligent approaches to the demands and necessities of the day.

Be with the nations of the world in finding peace. Bless leaders of responsibility. Minister to those who suffer and die because of war. Give wisdom and guidance in the desire to end all conflict.

Bless the proceedings of this High Chamber of government. We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States requesting the withdrawal of the following treaties was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries:

Executive H, 86th Congress, first session, protocol dated at The Hague, September 28, 1955, to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on October 12, 1929; and

Executive L, 86th Congress, second session, convention (No. 109) concerning wages, hours of work on board ship, and manning, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 41st (maritime) session, Geneva, May 14, 1958.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on August 27, 1967, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1111) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1633) to amend the act of June 12, 1960, relating to the Potomac interceptor sewer, to increase the amount of the Federal contribution to the cost of that sewer.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5709. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 to remove certain limitations, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12505. An act to provide that a District of Columbia public school teacher may retire on a full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service or at age 60 after 20 years of service, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H.R. 5709. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 to remove certain limitations, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12505. An act to provide that a District of Columbia public school teacher may retire on a full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service or at age 60 after 20 years of service, and for other purposes.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, August 28, 1967, be dispensed with. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR BROOKE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLINGS in the chair). Under the previous order, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKE].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for 3 minutes? Mr. BROOKE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for yielding to me.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 527 and the succeeding measures in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF THE MARKET- ING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUST- MENT ACT OF 1938

The bill (S. 1564) to amend the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1564

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 313(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may convert the national marketing quota into a national acreage allotment by dividing the national marketing quota by the national average yield for the five years immediately preceding the year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, and may apportion the

national acreage allotment, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for new farms, for making corrections in old farm acreage allotments, and for adjusting inequalities in old farm acreage allotments, through the local committees among farms on the basis of the factors set forth in subsection (b), using past farm acreage and past farm acreage allotments for tobacco in lieu of past marketing of tobacco; and the Secretary on the basis of the factors set forth in subsection (c) and the past tobacco experience of the farm operator, shall through the local committees allot that portion of the national acreage allotment reserved for new farms among farms on which no tobacco was produced or considered produced during the last five years."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 544), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would facilitate the computation of tobacco acreage allotments by providing for conversion of the national marketing quota for tobacco into a national acreage allotment to be apportioned among farms. At present the national quota is apportioned to States and then converted into State acreage allotments for apportionment among farms.

Apportionment of the national quota among States at present is based on past State production. In computing past State production, the Department makes separate computations for farms which under various programs are considered as having planted tobacco. The Department further deducts from the State production base the production from acres planted in excess of, or without, a farm allotment. By means of adjustments for weather and other factors, the Department reaches a uniform adjustment factor for all farms. The bill would achieve the same result without the various computations that have been heretofore made.

At present a reserve for new farms of up to 5 percent of the national quota is permitted, but the Department never exceeds a 1-percent reserve. The bill would provide for a maximum reserve of 1 percent.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZ.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and "should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,"; and, on page 2, after line 20, to strike out:

SEC. 3. The consideration to be paid by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for the lands conveyed under this Act shall be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner as the Secretary of the Interior fixes the price for lands sold under section 2(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes", approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1).

So as to make the bill read:

S. 974

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty acres, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only after a final determination has been made by the Secretary that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. After such a determination has been made by the Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made, the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to the United States which shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 546), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT EXPLANATION

The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Glendale, Ariz., approximately 20 acres constituting the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. The conveyance would be made only after the Secretary has determined that the lands are no longer needed by the Department and he has made such disposition of the improvements as he deems in the best interest of the United States. The land would be subject to a reverter if not used for park or recreational purposes only.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments—

(1) Condition the conveyance upon a determination by the General Services Administration under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 that there is no further need of the property by any Federal agency,

(2) Make it clear that the property shall revert to the United States if it ceases to be used for "public" purposes, and

(3) Strikes out the provision for a nominal consideration.

The amendments relating to surplus determination and consideration were recommended by the Department of Agriculture, which pointed out that the consideration originally provided by the bill amounted to

only about \$2.50 per acre, and that a substantial part of the land had been donated to the Federal Government.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1568) to amend the sixth paragraph of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, relating to restrictions on eligibility for loans by Federal land banks which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after "(A)", to strike out "the"; and, on page 2, line 4, after the word "adequate", to strike out "under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of directors of the Federal land bank concerned" and insert "without such personal liability under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration"; so as to make the bill read:

(S. 1568)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (2) of the fourth sentence of paragraph 6 of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 771), is amended to read as follows: "(2) the term 'corporation' includes any incorporated association; but no such loan shall be made to a corporation unless the principal part of its income is derived from farming operations and unless (A) owners of stock in the corporation assume personal liability for the loan to the extent required under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration, or (B) the security for the loan is determined to be adequate without such personal liability under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 547), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At present a Federal land bank loan may be made to a corporation only if owners of its stock assume personal liability to the extent required by Farm Credit Administration rules. As introduced, this bill provides for waiving this requirement if the security for the loan is determined adequate under rules prescribed by the bank's board of directors. The committee amendments would (1) provide for the Farm Credit Administration, rather than the individual land banks, prescribing rules for determination of the adequacy of the security, and (2) strike out the word "the" to make it clear that the banks may require some of the stockholders to assume personal liability without requiring all of them to assume such liability. As amended by the committee amendments the bill is identical in effect to section 2(c) of S. 2822, as that bill passed the Senate last year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The bill (S. 1477) to amend section 301 of title III of the act of August 14, 1946,

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Aug. 31, 1967
For actions of Aug. 30, 1967
90th-1st; No. 140

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....31,36	Guam.....15	Research.....42
Auditing.....35	Highways.....43	Rural development.....7
Cigarettes.....13	Housing.....28,41	Small business.....34
Contracts.....35	Information.....30	Social security.....10
Cotton.....44	Job Corps.....3	Taxation.....2,14,23,32
Economy.....12,14,38	Lands.....6	Textiles.....25
Education.....26,38	Legislative program.....5	Transportation.....20
Employment.....29	Loans.....41	Truth-in-lending.....22
Farm labor.....21	Metric system.....16	Urban affairs.....17,21
Federal aid.....30	Mink imports.....24	Veterans.....26,28
Flammable fabrics.....40	Natural resources.....27	Watersheds.....8
Foreign aid.....33	Personnel.....19	Weight standards.....16
Foreign trade.....4	Poverty.....18,39	Wilderness.....37
4-H Clubs.....11	Recreation.....1,27	Wildlife.....9

HOUSE

1. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5605, to provide for the establishment of the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colo. (H. Rept. 622); and H. R. 10835, to establish the National Park Foundation, to encourage gifts for the National Park Service (H. Rept. 623). p. H11497
2. TAXATION. Rep. Utt said the administration had "reneged on its commitment 'to urge' spending restraint upon Congress" and that he would not support the proposed tax increase. p. H11458

3. JOB CORPS. Rep. Edwards, Calif., commended the Job Corps and urged its continuance. p. H11489
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bates criticized the Kennedy round agreements and inserted an article, "Imports Could Sound Shoe Industry's Death Knoll." pp. H11496-7
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to call the Consent and Private Calendars and to consider bills under suspension of the rules on Mon., Sept. 11. p. H11449

SENATE

6. LANDS. Agreed to a motion to reconsider the vote by which S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain ARS lands to Glendale, Ariz., was passed, and Sen. Morse spoke in opposition to this bill unless the wording of the bill is changed to include compensation along the lines of the "Morse formula." pp. S12555, S12588-9
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Pearson spoke in favor of S. 2134, the proposed Rural Job Development Act of 1967, and inserted a number of articles in support of this program. pp. S12456-60
8. WATERSHEDS. Sen. Mundt inserted a speech by Sen. Hruska in which he criticized the President's position on the "committee veto" provision of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, and the freezing of funds to develop watershed projects. pp. S12448-50
9. WILDLIFE. Sen. Yarborough spoke in favor of S. Con. Res. 41 to promote a world-wide conference for the preservation of endangered species of wildlife, and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S12445-6
10. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Ribicoff submitted two amendments to H. R. 12080, the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1967, and urged that the bill be passed. pp. S12442-4
Sen. Randolph inserted a speech by Sen. Clark on the Social Security Act and urged that the Senate support the administration bill, H. R. 5710, and reject H. R. 12080. pp. S12474-5
11. 4-H CLUBS. Sen. Javits commended the work of the 4-H program in N. Y. and inserted an article, "Programs With Disadvantaged Youth in the 4-H Phase of Cooperative Extension, New York State." pp. S12453-5
12. ECONOMY. Sen. Symington inserted a letter on the "economic weakening" of the U. S. p. S12460
13. CIGARETTES. Sen. Moss inserted testimony by the Surgeon General on the most recent research conducted by the Public Health Service on the impact of smoking on health. pp. S12460-2
14. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Symington urged Congress "to close the loopholes that exist in our tax structure," and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S12463-4
Sen. Williams, Del., stated, "the consideration of President Johnson's proposed 10-percent tax increase and the question of cutting Government expenditures should be given top priority by both the House and Senate." Several Senators discussed this subject. pp. S12472-4

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 974

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 30, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to
4 the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
5 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
6 and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, all
7 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those
8 lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Ex-
9 periment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona,

1 which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future
2 by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to
3 be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty
4 acres, the exact legal description of which shall be deter-
5 mined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only
6 after a final determination has been made by the Secretary
7 that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of
8 Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other
9 purpose. After such a determination has been made by the
10 Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made,
11 the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements
12 and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the
13 best interest of the United States.

14 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section
15 of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall
16 be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or
17 recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be
18 used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to
19 the United States which shall have the immediate right of
20 reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to

- 1 such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secre-
- 2 tary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

Passed the Senate August 29, 1967.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

August 30, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

brought Abraham Lincoln to present-day America. But he created numerous memorials to Illinois, not only of Chicago, in perhaps his most famous poem, but memorials to the land, and its people:

Bury this old Illinois farmer with respect
He slept the Illinois nights of his life after
days of work in Illinois cornfields.
Now he goes on a long sleep.
The wind he listened to in the cornsilk and
the tassels, the wind that combed his
red beard zero mornings when the
snow lay white on the yellow ears in
the bushel basket at the corncrib.
The same wind will now blow over the place
here where his hands must dream of
Illinois corn.

That great Chicago newspaperman, Ben Hecht, wrote proudly and colorfully of Chicago:

"The nation's greatest intellectual metropolis," said Mr. Read. "With the finest publishing house in the land, Stone and Kimball. And the finest magazine off American or European presses—The Chap Book. A periodical that put London's Yellow Book in the shade. And a concentration of literary geniuses unequalled in any other city. There were a few first-rate fellows in San Francisco—Bierce, Morrow, London, Sterling. Nobody in New York City except Crane and some scribbling professors who looked down on him. But in Chicago, sir, literature flourished. It was a time of wit and gaiety which I find now gone from the world. We had men of talent among us, newspaper Neds. Theodore Dreiser, who worked on Mike McDonald's Globe. James Whitcomb Riley who gladdened the old Inter Ocean with tender songs. Finley Peter Dunne who toiled on the Tribune. Gene Field who graced the Daily News staff. George Ade, who reported for the Record. Henry B. Fuller, Stanley Wayman, Kim Hubbard, Artemus Ward, Bill Nye, Harold Fredericks, and others. My dotage has mislaid their names. But I assure you there were droves of them within a stone's throw of where we sit."

Our visitor swallowed another cupful, and straightened his yellow-white beard.

"Yes I assure you," he said, "we enjoyed a civilization that was bright with wit and happy human antics. Forgive me if I boast, but the past was full of things that are no more. It was a grand time."

It was, indeed, a grand time. The Illinois past was indeed "full of things which are no more," a rich heritage of this heartland of the Nation. And an equally bright future lies ahead, with challenge to match opportunities unpredictable and limitless. In the words of Carl Sandburg, "Is there something finished? And some new beginning on the way?"

Mr. President, I would hope all Senators and all States would join in celebrating not only the sesquicentennial of a great State, but as well this common heritage shared by all Americans.

Mr. President, Chicago is today in the midst of controversy over a piece of art designed by Picasso that has just been unveiled in front of our new civic center. Standing five stories high, it dwarfs the Chicago citizenry who day and night crowd our downtown civic plaza to gaze in awe at this monumental work. Picasso has been condemned by some as a mean old man playing a cruel hoax on Chicago. He has been praised by others as the greatest living artist who has given one of his greatest works to our city. When

I asked a little girl last week as we stood in front of this magnificent work what it symbolized to her, she said, "A dragon with angels wings." To me it is bold, dynamic, forward-looking just as Chicago is and just as the State of Illinois is, drawing heavily upon our historical past, living to the fullest our exciting present, and thinking everlastingly of building a finer and greater State for our future generations.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND VIETNAM—STATEMENT BY SENATOR METCALF

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], who is in Walter Reed Hospital, wishes to be associated with statements made on Monday, yesterday, and today by Senators AIKEN, FULBRIGHT, COOPER, SPARKMAN, LAUSCHE, BURDICK, LONG of Missouri, BYRD of Virginia, SYMINGTON, ALLOTT, CHURCH, CARLSON, HART, BREWSTER, MORSE, YARBOROUGH, PASTORE, and myself, in the proposal that the Vietnamese matter go before the Security Council of the United Nations. My colleague says:

There is no more important issue than Vietnam concerning the security of the world. There is no more appropriate body than the Security Council to consider the issue. All of the resources of the United Nations should be brought to bear on this issue.

The effects of Security Council action would extend beyond the Council itself, beyond the United Nations itself. Action by the Council reverberates down the corridors and into the offices and attitudes of the member nations. Thus, as Senator Mansfield pointed out Monday, action by the Security Council is one of the steps that can, and should, be taken to "mobilize the diplomatic community of the world on the subject of Vietnam."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement by my distinguished colleague [Mr. METCALF] be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am in complete agreement with the suggestion by Majority Leader Mansfield and others that the Vietnam matter go before the Security Council of the United Nations.

There is no more important issue than Vietnam concerning the security of the world. There is no more appropriate body than the Security Council to consider the issue. All of the resources of the United Nations should be brought to bear on this issue.

The effects of Security Council action would extend beyond the Council itself, beyond the United Nations itself. Action by the Council reverberates down the corridors and into the offices and attitudes of the member nations. Thus, as Senator Mansfield pointed out Monday, action by the Security Council is one of the steps that can, and should, be taken to "mobilize the diplomatic community of the world on the subject of Vietnam."

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed S. 974, to au-

thorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be duly entered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Secretary of the Senate request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the papers on S. 974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When that is done, will the measure be automatically returned to the calendar? If not, I ask unanimous consent that it be returned to the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be done on the motion to reconsider; and upon the papers being returned by the House of Representatives, the matter may be taken up.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to query the majority leader concerning the program for tomorrow. As I understand, there will be no business tomorrow?

Mr. MANSFIELD. None at all. There will be some speakers.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator anticipates some speakers?

Mr. MANSFIELD. A few.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And the Senate will convene at what time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. At 12 o'clock noon.

ORDER OF ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday, September 8, 1967, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., all committees of the Senate be authorized to file reports, together with individual, supplemental, or minority views, if desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 534 and 535.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE EQUITY OWNERSHIP

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 510) providing for full disclosure of corporate equity ownership of securities under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 12(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended by striking out "sections 12, 13, 14(a), 14(c), and 16" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 12, 13, 14(a), 14(c), 14(d), 14(f), and 16".

Sec. 2. Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) (1) Any person who, after acquiring directly or indirectly the beneficial ownership of any equity security of a class which is registered pursuant to section 12 of this title, is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of more than 10 per centum of such class shall, within ten days after such acquisition, send to the issuer of the security at its principal executive office, by registered or certified mail, send to each exchange where the security is traded, and file with the Commission, a statement containing such of the following information, and such additional information, as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors—

"(A) the background and identity of all persons by whom or on whose behalf the purchases have been or are to be effected;

"(B) the source and amount of the funds or other consideration used or to be used in making the purchases, and if any part of the purchase price or proposed purchase price is represented or is to be represented by funds or other consideration borrowed or otherwise obtained for the purpose of acquiring, holding, or trading such security, a description of the transaction and the names of the parties thereto, except that where a source of funds is a loan made in the ordinary course of business by a bank, as defined in section 3(a) (6) of this title, it will be sufficient to so state;

"(C) if the purpose of the purchases or prospective purchases is to acquire control of the business of the issuer of the securities, any plans or proposals which such persons may have to liquidate such issuer, to sell its assets to or merge it with any other persons, or to make any other major change in its business or corporate structure;

"(D) the number of shares of such security which are beneficially owned, and the number of shares concerning which there is a right to acquire, directly or indirectly, by (i) such person, and (ii) by each associate of such person, giving the name and address of each such associate; and

"(E) information as to any contracts, arrangements, or understandings with any person with respect to any securities of the issuer, including but not limited to transfer of any of the securities, joint ventures, loan or option arrangements, puts or calls, guaranties of loans, guaranties against loss or guaranties of profits, division of losses or profits, or the giving or withholding of proxies, naming the persons with whom such contracts, arrangements, or understandings have been entered into, and giving the details thereof.

"(2) If any material change occurs in the facts set forth in the statements to the issuer and the exchange, and in the statement filed with the Commission, an amendment shall be transmitted to the issuer and the exchange and shall be filed with the Commission, in accordance with such rules and

regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

"(3) When two or more persons act as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group for the purpose of acquiring, holding, or disposing of securities of an issuer, such syndicate or group shall be deemed a 'person' for the purposes of this subsection.

"(4) In determining, for purposes of this subsection, any percentage of a class of any security, such class shall be deemed to consist of the amount of the outstanding securities of such class, exclusive of any securities of such class held by or for the account of the issuer or a subsidiary of the issuer.

"(5) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to—

"(A) any acquisition or offer to acquire securities made or proposed to be made by means of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933;

"(B) any acquisition of the beneficial ownership of a security which, together with all other acquisitions by the same person of securities of the same class during the preceding twelve months, does not exceed 2 per centum of that class;

"(C) any acquisition of an equity security by the issuer of such security;

"(D) any acquisition or proposed acquisition of a security which the Commission, by rules or regulations or by order, shall exempt from the provisions of this subsection as not entered into for the purpose of, and not having the effect of, changing or influencing the control of the issuer or otherwise as not comprehended within the purposes of this subsection.

"(e) (1) It shall be unlawful for an issuer, to purchase any equity security which it has issued in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or in order to prevent such acts and practices as are fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative. Such rules and regulations may require such issuer to provide holders of equity securities of such class with such information relating to the reasons for such purchase, the source of funds, the number of shares to be purchased, the price to be paid for such securities, the method of purchase, and such additional information, as the Commission deems necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, or which the Commission deems to be material to a determination whether such security should be sold.

"(2) For the purpose of this subsection, a purchase by or for the issuer, or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the issuer, or any bonus, profit sharing, pension, retirement, thrift, savings, incentive, stock purchase, or similar plan of the issuer or any such person shall be deemed to be a purchase by the issuer."

Sec. 3. Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by use of the mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce or of any facility of a national securities exchange or otherwise, to make a tender offer for, or a request or invitation for tenders of, any class of any equity security which is registered pursuant to section 12 of this title, if, after consummation thereof, such person would, directly or indirectly, be the beneficial owner of more than 10 per centum of such class, unless at the time copies of the offer or request or invitation are first published or sent or given to security holders such person has filed with the Commission a statement containing such of the information specified in section 13(d) of this title, and such additional information as the Commission may by rules and regula-

tions prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. All requests or invitations for tenders or advertisements making a tender offer or requesting or inviting tenders of such a security shall be filed as a part of such statement and shall contain such of the information contained in such statement as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe. Copies of any additional material soliciting or requesting such tender offers subsequent to the initial solicitation or request shall contain such information as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, and shall be filed with the Commission not later than the time copies of such material are first published or sent or given to security holders. Copies of all statements, in the form in which such material is furnished to security holders and the Commission, shall be sent to the issuer not later than the date such material is first published or sent or given to any security holders.

"(2) When two or more persons act as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group for the purpose of acquiring, holding, or disposing of securities of an issuer, such syndicate or group shall be deemed a 'person' for purposes of this subsection.

"(3) In determining, for purposes of this subsection, any percentage of a class of any security, such class shall be deemed to consist of the amount of the outstanding securities of such class, exclusive of any securities of such class held by or for the account of the issuer or a subsidiary of the issuer.

"(4) Any solicitation or recommendation to the holders of such a security to accept or reject a tender offer or request or invitation for tenders shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

"(5) Securities deposited pursuant to a tender offer or request or invitation for tenders may be withdrawn by or on behalf of the depositor at any time until the expiration of seven days after the time definitive copies of the offer or request or invitation are first published or sent or given to security holders, and at any time after sixty days from the date of the original tender offer or request or invitation, except as the Commission may otherwise prescribe by rules, regulations, or order as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

"(6) Where any person makes a tender offer, or request or invitation for tenders, for less than all the outstanding equity securities of a class, and where a greater number of securities is deposited pursuant thereto within ten days after copies of the offer or request or invitation are first published or sent or given to security holders than such person is bound or willing to take up and pay for, the securities taken up shall be taken up as nearly as may be pro rata, disregarding fractions, according to the number of securities deposited by each depositor. The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to securities deposited within ten days after notice of an increase in the consideration offered to security holders, as described in paragraph (7), is first published or sent or given to security holders.

"(7) Where any person varies the terms of a tender offer or request or invitation for tenders before the expiration thereof by increasing the consideration offered to holders of such securities, such person shall pay the increased consideration to each security holder whose securities are taken up and paid for pursuant to the tender offer or request or invitation for tenders whether or not such securities have been taken up by such person before the variation of the tender offer or request or invitation.

blight under the Model Cities program, we know that the pace will—as it must—be quickened.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 17, 1967.

[From the office of the White House press secretary, June 2, 1967]

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE FORMATION OF A COMMITTEE TO REBUILD AMERICA'S SLUMS

In my message to the Congress on Urban and Rural Poverty, I announced my intention to appoint a Committee to study this vital question: How can the resources and talents of private industry be directed into the rehabilitation of urban slums?

I said then that I would ask this group "to examine every possible means of establishing the institutions to encourage the development of a large-scale efficient rehabilitation industry."

I am pleased to announce today the formation of that Committee, which will draw upon the talents and the experience of a group of distinguished industrialists, bankers, labor leaders and specialists in urban affairs.

The Committee will be headed by Edgar F. Kaiser, President of Kaiser Industries, Inc.

No domestic task facing this Nation today is more demanding or more urgent than reclaiming the corroded core of the American city. A substantial part of that task is the rebuilding of the slums—with their 7 million dilapidated dwellings—which shame this Nation and its cities.

So vast an undertaking represents, as well, an enormous potential market. American industry has sought and developed markets around the globe. This one lies—waiting—at its very doorstep.

To tap this market, and do the job that must be done, the inventive genius of private industry and the creative productivity of American labor must be fused with the support and initiative of State and local governments and the resources of the Federal Government.

We must find the incentives which will stimulate business and labor to apply the most modern techniques; production systems, work practices, and economies of scale to the problem of the city slum.

The Committee I am appointing today will explore this complex problem in all of its aspects, and recommend those incentives and the private institutional machinery which it believes will best accomplish the task.

The Committee's challenge, in short, is to find the way to harness the productive power of America—which has proved it can master space and create unmatched abundance in the market place—to the most pressing unfilled need of our society. That need is to provide the basic necessities of a decent home and healthy surroundings for every poor American family now imprisoned in the squalor of the slum.

A major instrument of progress is already available to us—The Model Cities Program, enacted last year.

The work of this Committee can be a major step forward in fulfilling the high purpose of the Model Cities Program—to develop the blueprint for the future of the American City.

I have asked Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert Weaver, and other responsible cabinet officers to work closely with the Committee.

The Committee members are: Edgar F. Kaiser, Chairman (President, Kaiser Industries, Inc.); Gaylord A. Freeman, Vice Chairman, The First National Bank, Chicago;

Joseph D. Keenan, International Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles Keller, Jr., President, Keller Construction Corporation, New Orleans; Peter Kiewit, President, Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc., Omaha, Nebraska; John A. McCone, Investment Banker and Corporate Director, San Marino, Calif.; George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; Joseph I. Miller, President, Cummins Engine Company, Inc.; Graham James Morgan, President, Member, Executive Committee, and Director, U.S. Gypsum Company; Raymond D. Nasher, President, Nasher Properties; Walter P. Reuther, President, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agriculture Workers of America, CIO; Walter Alter Rosenblith, Professor of Communications Biophysics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; John H. Wheller, President, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, North Carolina; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, New York City; Honorable Joseph Barr, Mayor of Pittsburgh; S. B. Bechtel, Jr., President of Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco; R. V. Hansberger, President, Boise-Cascade, Boise, Idaho; and Leon Wiener, President, National Association of Home Builders.

LETTER ON THE AMERICAN CITY FROM THE PRESIDENT TO SENATE MAJORITY LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD

DEAR MIKE: It has long been apparent that the health of our nation can be no better than the health of our cities.

Surely not a single American can doubt this any longer, after the tragic events of this summer.

Just two months after I became President—in January 1964—I sent to the Congress a Special Message on Housing and Community Development. In outlining a series of new proposals for the cities of America, I said: "Whether we achieve our goal of a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American citizen rests, in large measure, on the action we take now."

Shortly thereafter, I called together some of the most brilliant minds, the most talented planners, and the most experienced urban experts in the nation. After exhaustive study, they recommended to me a number of proposals that hold vast promise for the future of every city in this nation. Chief among these proposals was the Model Cities Program—the most coordinated, massive, and far-reaching attack on urban blight ever proposed to the Congress. This was not just a federal program. It was designed to stimulate local initiative in the private sector, and at the state, county and local level.

I asked Congress to authorize \$2.3 billion for the first six years of this program. Congress reduced that request to \$900 million for 2 years.

This year, I requested full funding of the Model Cities—\$662 million. The House has already cut that request to \$237 million.

I urge that this request be restored in full. We can no longer be satisfied with "business as usual" when the problems are so urgent.

These problems demand the best that an enlightened nation can plan, and the most that an affluent nation can afford.

In addition, the Congress now has before it a number of other programs proposed by the Administration which are concerned entirely or significantly with the urban problems of our nation. These programs, taken together, represent an all-out commitment to the safety and well-being of our cities and the citizens who live in them:

Funds requested, fiscal year 1968

[Millions]

Programs:	
Crime control.....	\$50
Firearms control.....	-----
Civil Rights Act of 1967.....	-----
Juvenile delinquency.....	25
Economic Opportunity Act.....	2,060
Model cities.....	662
Rent supplements.....	40
Urban renewal.....	750
Urban mass transit, advance appropriation.....	230
Urban research.....	20
Neighborhood facilities.....	42
Home rehabilitation.....	15
Family relocation assistance.....	62
Rat extermination.....	20
Elementary-Secondary Education Act.....	1,600
Manpower Development and Training Act.....	439
Food stamps.....	195
Child nutrition and school lunch program.....	348
Community health services.....	30
Mental health.....	96
Mental retardation.....	25
Hospital modernization (Hill-Burton).....	50
Maternal and infant care.....	30

All of these programs have been pending before the Congress since the beginning of this session and are included in our January budget.

The task before us is immense. But we have charted a beginning—and we have done so with the help of the best and most experienced minds in the Nation. I believe the enactment and funding of these programs is the first step in making this commitment a reality for the people of America.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 16, 1967.

[From the office of the White House press secretary, Aug. 19, 1967]

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON SIGNING S. 1762, EXTENDING THE URBAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The bill I sign today illustrates another aspect of the Federal Government's response to America's urban needs.

During the past few years we have taken a series of steps toward meeting the resource gaps in American cities. We have proposed a Model Cities program to rehabilitate older cities and to reclaim the opportunity for residential urban life. We have proposed a Rent Supplement program to meet our promise of a decent home for all Americans. We have proposed a research and development program to provide more sophisticated techniques for dealing with the problems facing our cities. We must move forward with these commitments.

But all this legislative progress will be barren without the underlying commitment of human resources—people with talent, with advanced training, people equipped to grapple with the physical, social and economic problems of cities.

At the very time we are being confronted with urgent demands in our cities, we face a severe shortage of persons equipped to deal with the growing complexities of urban development. This shortage is so critical that it challenges our ability even to maintain past levels of competence, much less to meet the fast-growing demands of today and tomorrow.

In March 1967 there were between 1500 and 1700 vacancies for urban planners of

various kinds. Today's universities are graduating less than half that number.

Our universities tell us that there are two or three times as many qualified applicants for urban studies programs as the available fellowship programs can support. Many of these applicants, unable to find financial assistance in the urban development field, will be forced to look elsewhere.

Standing alone, this Urban Studies Fellowship program will not close the manpower gap of qualified professionals in urban affairs. But it will help—and it does show the way. Besides directly aiding the recipients of fellowships it will stimulate universities to expand their urban affairs programs, and it will encourage other universities to initiate them. Also it will, hopefully, encourage other fellowship programs, both public and private.

Last year, as a part of our response to urban needs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development took the first step toward meeting this urban manpower shortage. Ninety-five fellowships for full-time graduate study, in 40 public and private non-profit institutions of higher education, were awarded to students for the 1967-68 academic year. The awards were made by Secretary Weaver upon the recommendation of the Urban Studies Advisory Board composed of nine members from universities and national institutions.

Reflecting our needs to cope with the growing complexity of urban problems, awards were made for study in such fields as municipal administration, urban sociology, city and regional planning, urban law and urban affairs with an emphasis on the social and economic problems of urban development. The thrust of these programs is toward coordinating the social, economic, and physical resources available in solving urban problems.

These are the crucial skills in determining the future of our cities. With the development of talent on a broader scale than ever before possible, our urban problems will, we believe, appear somewhat less formidable. America has the resources, and the will, to solve her urban problems. Increasing our capacity to solve them is the first important step.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, it is typical of the distinguished majority leader that everything he says and deals with here has an element of humanity and heart involved in it. This is what endears him to all persons, apart from his position of majority leader.

Whatever may be his political allegiance, the fact is, though he is a boy from the country, he has the deepest humane feelings for the poorer people in these cities.

I happen to serve next to the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] on the Appropriations Committee. Nothing could please me more or make me happier than to hear the words of praise uttered by the majority leader.

It was tremendously illuminating to me, as a boy from the sidewalks of New York, to note that the general sentiment in the committee—even on the part of those who opposed the programs—showed no disposition to punish the unhappy inhabitants of the ghettos for the recent troubles and violence that occurred there. On the contrary, there was a general understanding of the many important things that it is so urgent to do there.

Mr. President, I am not satisfied that we have done enough even with all of these programs. And there will be many struggles on that score.

One can only express satisfaction at the high motives and the fine words expressed by the majority leader and the many nice things he had to say about the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

This will be a terrific struggle. I know that the Senate will not remotely endanger the public interest by creating an atmosphere such as surrounded the rat control bill in the House which situation, I think, unhappily took a big toll with respect to our efforts in this regard because of the sheer attitude of those concerned.

There will be need for Herculean efforts on the part of Congress and the President of the United States.

As the newspapermen so like to say: "A lot of arms will have to be twisted."

I join the majority leader in praying that our consciences will be equal to the necessity and the problems which lie before us.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from New York. However, I assure him that there will be no arms twisted, but I think that the results will be just as good.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished majority leader with respect to the programs to render assistance to the cities of the country.

I am very proud of the part that the President of the United States played in connection with the programs. I am also proud of the measures that the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] brought to the floor of the Senate.

I am very proud also of the work performed by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on which the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and I have the honor and privilege to serve.

I think I can see a great awakening within Congress as to the clear responsibilities we owe to the Republic to pass legislation that provides funds in sufficient amounts to meet the growing crises in the urban centers of America.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show my expression of appreciation to the majority leader for the motion he made a few moments ago for the reconsideration of the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz.

Mr. President, this bill was passed on the unanimous-consent calendar yesterday during my absence from the floor. I was absent from the Senate yesterday because I was presiding over the public hearings being conducted in connection with the pending railroad controversy in the country.

Mr. President, an error for which no one really deserves any blame occurred yesterday when S. 974 was called up on the unanimous-consent calendar. The bill, in its present form, is a clear violation of the Morse formula in that it would permit the transfer of this Federal property to the city of Glendale, Ariz., without compensation.

The bill, as it is presently worded, even leaves that question in doubt. However, the fact is that it would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, if he saw fit, to transfer the property without compensation.

What the Senator from Oregon wants to do—and he is sure the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] will understand when he reads this statement—is to confer with the Senator from Arizona in order to work out an application of the Morse formula to the bill.

Mr. President, I have a standing instruction that when a bill comes in that calls for the transfer of Federal surplus property without compensation, objection will be registered to the calendar committee. One of the members of the staff most graciously—but I do not blame him at all—came to me and said that an oversight had been committed yesterday and that is how the bill was passed without the objection being registered.

In 1946, I first started applying the formula that has become known as the Morse formula, which simply provides that if surplus Federal property is to be transferred from the ownership of the Federal Government, for a public use at a State, municipal, county, or local level, 50 percent of its appraised fair market value shall be paid for the property. If it is to be transferred for a private use, then 100 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property shall be paid for it.

I have without exception held to the application of that formula ever since 1946. There have been a few times, but relatively few—I believe the last count showed six or seven times—when the Senate decided to transfer property without compensation, but did it by motion and full debate in the Senate, and by a majority vote of the Senate. I believe that every time it followed that course of action, the Senate made a great mistake; because never has there been, in my judgment, the justification for the taking away from all the taxpayers of this country property that belongs to them and giving it away without compensation.

I believe the formula is very fair, because it calls for 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for disposal of the property for public purposes at a non-Federal level and 100 percent of its appraised fair market value when it is for a private purpose.

In this bill, Mr. President, we have 20 acres of land located within Glendale, Ariz., city limits. It is an old poultry research laboratory. I am satisfied from the report that has been filed that it is not worth very much money, but whatever it is worth belongs to all the taxpayers of the country.

I have taken the position that even when it has been argued on the floor of

the Senate that almost a minimum amount is involved, the taxpayers should receive 50 percent of its appraised fair market value. I would be willing to predict that the governmental officials of Glendale, Ariz., or the chamber of commerce or any other group, would express the view that they want the property for park purposes. They are not seeking a handout or a gift. They are perfectly willing to pay a fair compensation for the property, which the Morse formula provides.

I can well remember some years ago, in my own State, a member of the Oregon delegation introduced a bill that sought to give to the city of Albany, Oreg., a part of a parcel of land on which a Bureau of Mines laboratory and research center was located. It involved less than an acre of land—really a fraction of an acre. They needed the property to straighten out a street. I objected, of course, and insisted that the Morse formula be applied. It was applied. A rather small amount of money was involved, but it was paid by the city of Albany, Oreg.

The next time I addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Albany, Oreg., they said, "Listen, we didn't want that property for nothing. That came as a surprise to us. In fact, we didn't even ask for it at 50 percent of appraised fair market value. We would have been willing to pay the full market value of the property."

I recall a similar situation in Roseburg, Oreg.

I objected to another bill that was introduced by a colleague on the Oregon delegation that sought to give, in this instance, a very valuable piece of property to the Douglas County Historical Society. It was a piece of property located in the business center of the town, behind the post office building. It was the old home of an Oregon pioneer. It turned out that the property was worth more than \$200,000. I took the position that 50 percent of its appraised market value should be paid for the property. It caused a little concern among some in my State. I pointed out then, as I do today, that the first time I agree to an exception to the Morse formula, whether it is in my State or Arizona or any other State, then the formula, in my judgment, becomes a dead letter.

I would have the Senate think a long time before it rejects the formula, because the last calculations show that since 1946, over \$900 million—almost \$1 billion—has been saved for the taxpayers of this country by my insistence upon the application of the Morse formula in these surplus property transfers—insisting without exception.

I refuse to believe that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and I cannot reach an amicable understanding for the application of the formula to this bill. I have never talked with the Senator from Arizona about it, other than to notify him today that I was going to ask for a reconsideration of the bill so that I could have an opportunity to talk with him about it. My confidence in his reputation for thrift in the wise expenditure of money and the need for the protec-

tion of the Federal tax dollar leads me to believe that we will have no difficulty in reaching an understanding for the application of the Morse formula to this bill.

I have been told that the application of the formula would not involve more than a maximum of a few hundred dollars; and I believe we should have no difficulty in getting the city government of Glendale, Ariz., or some group such as the chamber of commerce or another group to contribute the necessary money to pay for half of the appraised fair market value of the property.

The property is to be used for park purposes. The bill provides for a reverter clause. In case the property is ever used for a purpose other than park purposes, it would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

I appreciate the cooperation of the majority leader in making the motion for reconsideration and asking the House to return the papers on the bill for further Senate consideration.

I also want the RECORD to show my appreciation for the graciousness of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] when I notified him this afternoon that I would seek reconsideration of the bill.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEDERAL-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, in behalf of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

It is particularly appropriate that this bill be proposed just before Labor Day, since it is designed to strengthen the protection for workers in an area of serious hazard—unemployment. Its enactment would not eliminate that danger but it would provide far more adequate protection for individual workers and serve as a better deterrent to economic recessions.

The basic framework for the unemployment insurance program was established as a part of the Social Security Act of 1935. In 1939, amendments to the act limited the Federal unemployment tax wage base to the first \$3,000 of wages earned by workers. Since that time there have been minor changes, and two temporary programs were enacted in 1958 and 1961 to assist the States in meeting heavy costs during recessions. But despite all the changes in the economy the Federal law has remained without a major adjustment for nearly 30 years.

Last year the House approved a bill which contained a number of construc-

tive provisions but it did not go far enough in several important areas. The bill which passed the Senate retained much of the House language and through amendments adopted on the floor of the Senate it provided more adequate standards for the duration and level of benefits and for financing and it established a federally financed program of supplementary benefits.

I regret that the conferees of the Senate and House were unable to reach agreement on resolving the differences between the two measures and that no new law was enacted.

The bill I am introducing today in its general objectives is along lines of the bill I introduced in the 89th Congress and also of the bill which the Senate approved last year. Despite the failure to enact a bill last year I believe we have a responsibility to try again and to bring the Federal law into line with the realities of the economy as soon as possible.

Unemployment insurance is the first law of defense against the effects of unemployment on workers and their families. In addition the payments made to the unemployed are transformed at once into rent, food, clothing, and other essentials. This added purchasing power tends to arrest the downward spiral in the economy and to check the development of a recession. The experience with the program over the last 30 years has demonstrated its value and importance to the welfare of workers, even though the standards are inadequate. The economy has been strong for several years and the rate of unemployment has declined. This is the time to improve the standards and to make the benefits of the program more effective.

This proposal would substantially increase coverage. Under existing law almost one out of every five jobs is still excluded from coverage under the Federal law. This bill would extend coverage to about 10 million additional workers, principally those who work for small firms employing less than four, those working for nonprofit groups and on large farms, and those employed by State and local governments.

Second, the bill would raise the level of benefits. A benefit of 50 percent wage replacement has been the goal, but today nearly half the claimants receive a benefit below that level. Under the standard proposed in the bill the State law would provide a maximum weekly benefit equal to at least half of the individual's average weekly wage, if his wage is no more than the statewide average weekly wage. The bill provides that this maximum be increased gradually in order that a larger number of workers could receive half pay when unemployed. To insure that the great majority of workers are not prevented by the operation of State maximum benefit amounts from receiving half their average wage when unemployed, the State ceilings on benefits would be raised to at least two-thirds of statewide average weekly wage by 1972.

A third improvement is that State laws provide eligible workers with at least 26 weeks of benefits. However, this does not meet the problem of the long-term unemployed. Unemployment beyond 26 weeks

usually occurs because of automation, relocation of industry, and other economic factors. Unemployment of up to 26 weeks can properly be considered a responsibility of State programs. Beyond that there is a Federal responsibility, and the bill provides for a program of Federal unemployment adjustment benefits of up to 26 weeks for workers with a longer and firmer labor-force attachment. These benefits would be available over a 3-year period to qualified workers who are unemployed more than 26 weeks and who have exhausted their rights under the State system. To meet the costs of this Federal program for extended benefits—and also to help finance grants to high-cost States to help meet the increased cost of the higher maximum benefits prescribed by the benefit standard—the bill provides an increase of 0.2 percent in the payroll tax on employers.

The bill also updates the tax base for unemployment insurance. The \$3,000 base adopted in 1939 covered 98 percent of the wages paid that year. In 1967 we still have the same Federal standard but during this time average weekly wages have more than tripled and today not much more than half of wages in covered employment are subject to the Federal unemployment tax. In contrast, the wage base for old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance has been increased several times.

The bill would increase the tax base for unemployment insurance annually: first to \$5,600, then to \$6,600 and by 1972 to the same amount specified for the OASDHI.

A fifth area of improvement would be to correct many procedures by which individuals who have earned entitlement to protections of the system are now denied benefits. Provisions for disqualifying individuals who attempt to improve their employability through approved training, the denial or reduction of benefits to interstate or multistate workers, the denial of compensation to pregnant women whose unemployment is not due to pregnancy, and the denial or reduction of benefits to individuals solely because of their earned entitlement under other insurance programs—these and similar efforts to reduce benefit costs could no longer be characteristic of State laws if the State's employers are to continue to enjoy a credit, or waiver, of 90 percent of taxes due under the Act. In the same way State law provisions regarding labor disputes would be required to be truly impartial and the growing practice of disqualifying workers on the grounds that their termination was "voluntary" when, in fact, the termination was not voluntary on the part of the individual worker would not be permitted.

Finally, the bill strengthens the financial structure of the State programs and provides improvements in a number of other areas. These are the kinds of adjustments which should have been added over the years as experience with the system increased. Unfortunately the unemployment compensation system has not had the same kind of adjustments and development that have characterized other programs under the Social Security Act. In the absence of ad-

justments to maintain realistic minimum standards a number of serious inadequacies have developed and have impaired the effectiveness of the program. The bill which I and other Senators are introducing today is a constructive and comprehensive proposal to meet these inadequacies and to strengthen and improve this program of great importance to the welfare of workers and to the stability of the national economy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2377) to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, introduced by Mr. McCARTHY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am glad to be a cosponsor of the bill which has been introduced. The bill introduces certain new ideas which are very interesting and I think, very important. I have always been on the bill with the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. I am proud to be on it now.

However, I wish to insert one reservation. There may be some finite details we may be able to work out more intelligently and agreeably than now contained in the bill. I believe the reform is so urgent and the thrust of the bill is so desirable that I join with the Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I am happy to have the support of the Senator this year, as in the past. I quite agree with the Senator's observation that there may be need for some details to be adjusted to meet the problems in the employment picture. I hope we can work out these matters since this is a vital step and the bill should be enacted.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

ROY A. PARKER

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1448.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1448) for the relief of Roy A. Parker which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the time Roy A. Parker resided abroad between April 19, 1960, and April 19, 1964, accompanying his stepfather who was stationed in France on an official assignment with the United States Army, shall be held and considered to be residence and physical presence in the United States for the purposes of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President on June 13, 1967, the Senate passed S. 1448 to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

On August 15, 1967, the House of Representatives passed S. 1448 with an

amendment in the nature of a substitute which involves only a language change and makes no substantive change in the bill as passed by the Senate.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to S. 1448.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

LUIS TAPIA DAVILA

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives on S. 906.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 906) for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila which was, in line 3, after "That" insert: "for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on May 18, 1967, the Senate passed S. 906 to enable a citizen of Cuba to file a petition for naturalization. On July 11, 1967, the House of Representatives passed the bill with a technical amendment.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to S. 906.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the following Senators to attend the annual meeting of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, September 25 to 29, 1967: SPARKMAN and JAVITS.

The Chair appoints the following Senators to be congressional advisers to attend the meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization, to be held in Rome, Italy, on November 4, 1967: JORDAN of North Carolina, MILLER, and YOUNG of Ohio.

The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 90-70, appoints the following Senators on the Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission: BIBLE, MOSS, KUCHEL, and BENNETT.

The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 80-816, appoints Senator PAUL J. FANNIN to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy to replace Senator MORTON, resigned.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate

Forces, and clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and sent the legislation to the Senate.

Pages H 15285—H 15287

Economic Opportunity Act: By a record vote of 283 yeas to 129 nays the House passed S. 2388, to provide an improved Economic Opportunity Act, and to authorize funds for the continued operation of economic opportunity programs.

Adopted by a record vote of 221 yeas to 190 nays a motion to recommit providing a \$1,600,000,000 authorization.

Adopted the following amendments:

To confine the authorization to 1 year instead of 2 years;

Regarding exclusion of known Communists from administrative positions in the OEO programs;

Regarding use of funds to defend persons involved in unlawful civil disturbances or riots. (by a record vote of 332 yeas to 79 nays);

To limit political activity of OEO in nonpartisan elections;

Providing that no pilot or demonstration programs be initiated in a locality without local authority;

To remove the Employment and Investment Incentives Section from the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the Small Business Administration;

To eliminate the number of supergrades in OEO;

Regarding participation in riots or demonstrations while on duty with the OEO;

Regarding investigation of OEO programs by the Comptroller General;

Regarding registered voters;

Regarding voluntary poor;

Regarding public announcement of contracts;

To strike authority of the Director of OEO to pay up to \$100 a day for consultants;

An amendment regarding social security for OEO employees; and

To prohibit funds being used to support labor union activity.

Adopted the committee amendment as amended.

Rejected three preferential motions to strike the enacting clause of the legislation.

In addition to amendments rejected in the Committee of the Whole on Monday and Tuesday, rejected amendments regarding: Control of organizational structure of community action programs; Donations by non-Federal contributors to a community action agency; Waiver of 10 percent by non-Federal contributors to a community action agency where it creates a hardship; Persons in rural areas on minimum social security; Consumer action program; Local community action agencies; Areas of representation on the community action boards; Number of members on community action boards; Research and pilot programs; Choice of attorneys; Rural poverty boards; Imbalance in assistance between urban

and rural areas; Medical facilities; Special limitations; Participation of churches in the poverty program; Local contributions to community action programs; Assistant directors for community action; Basic health services; Transfer of several community action programs to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Automation of job opportunity data; Narcotic addiction; Limitation of 51 members on community action agencies and boards; Limitation of administrative expenditures; and Cuban immigrants.

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 2388; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Perkins, Green of Oregon, Thompson of New Jersey, Dent, Pucinski, Daniels, Albert, Gibbons, Ayres, Quie, Goodell, Ashbrook, Erlenborn, and Dellenback.

Pages H 15287—H 15364

Quorum Call—Record Votes: One quorum call and three record votes developed during the proceedings of the House and appear on pages H15284, H15362—H15363, H15363, and H15364.

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 10:58 p.m. until Thursday, November 16, 1967, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 13893, the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.

Committee Meetings

LAND CONVEYANCE

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Research and Extension met in executive session and referred to full committee without recommendation S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz.

ARMED SERVICES REPORTS

Committee on Armed Services: Met in open session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 9833 (amended), to amend section 1331(c) of title 10, U.S.C., to authorize the granting of retired pay to persons otherwise qualified who were reserves before August 16, 1945, and who served on active duty during the so-called Berlin crisis;

H.R. 12323 (amended), to amend chapter 73 of title 10, U.S.C., relating to the retired serviceman's family protection plan;

H.R. 12899, to amend section 1072(2)(F) of title 10, U.S.C., to include other than natural parents and parents-in-law within the category of dependents eligible for medical care;

H.R. 12961, to amend title 37, U.S.C., to authorize the nontemporary storage of household effects of members in a missing status; and

S. 2428, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey to the State of Washington certain lands in the coun-

ties of Yakima and Kittitas, Wash., in exchange for certain other lands.

BRIEFING—VIETNAM

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs met in executive session for a briefing on Vietnam with Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam.

MARIHUANA

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Operations continued hearings on problems relating to the control of marihuana. Testimony was heard from Henry L. Giordano, Commissioner of Narcotics, Bureau of Narcotics, Department of the Treasury.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS

Committee on House Administration: Met in executive session and continued consideration on H.R. 11233, to revise the Federal election laws. No final action was taken.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics continued hearings on H.R. 3400, authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe aircraft noise abatement regulations. Testimony was heard from Representatives Wydler, Boggs, and Pepper; and Alan S. Boyd, Secretary, Department of Transportation.

RELIEF

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 2 met in executive session and approved for full committee action H.R. 11542 (amended), for the relief of the town of Bremen, Ind.

Also approved several private claims bills.

CONSERVATION

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 25 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty.

RETIREMENT FINANCING

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits continued hearings on H.R. 10912, relating to the financial condition and funding of the Civil Service Retirement System. Testimony was heard from Elmer B. Staats, U.S. Comptroller General. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Committee on Public Works: Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Programs met in open session with Lambert S. O'Malley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development Operations, and other officials of the Economic Development Administration, and reviewed various Economic Development Programs.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Committee on Rules: Denied a rule on H.R. 6649, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Testimony was heard from Representatives Reuss and Widnall.

APPROPRIATIONS—FOREIGN AID

Committee on Rules: Granted a rule waiving points of order against H.R. 13893, making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related agencies for fiscal year 1968. Testimony was heard from Representatives Mahon, Passman, Bolton, Mailliard, Adair, Frelinghuysen, Bow, Shriver, and Rooney of New York.

PEACE CORPS

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on S. 1031, to amend further the Peace Corps Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Morgan and Bolton.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on S. 812, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

ESPIONAGE

Committee on Un-American Activities: Subcommittee held a hearing on Soviet espionage operations. Testimony was heard from a public witness.

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

Select Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Foundations, Their Impact on Small Business, continued hearings on tax-exempt foundations. Testimony was heard from Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury.

Joint Committee Meetings

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Military Applications continued, in executive session, its hearings to receive testimony on plans and developments relating to our antiballistic missile program, with particular emphasis on the scope and implications of the program as announced by Secretary of Defense McNamara on September 18, 1967.

Witnesses heard were Dr. Harold Agnew, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico; Dr. Michael

Nov 17, 1967

16. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Agriculture Committee an approval of work plans for several watersheds. p. H15497
17. POVERTY. Rep. Daniels was excused as a conferee on S. 2388, the poverty bill, and Rep. O'Hara was appointed to fill the vacancy. p. H15498
18. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~S. 852, amended, to authorize cost sharing for recreation and fish-wild life purposes in RG&D projects, and S. 974, amended, to authorize the conveyance of the ARS Southwest Poultry Experiment Station to Glendale, Ariz.~~ p. D1048
19. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2419, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, with respect to the development of cargo container vessels. p. D1048
20. PARKS. Rep. Saylor inserted a speech by National Park Director Hartzog urging the preservation of our National Park System. pp. H15535-6
21. MODEL CITIES. Rep. Barrett inserted the statement of HUD Secretary Weaver on the selection of the cities to receive planning grants under the Model Cities program. pp. H15557-8
22. TAXATION; PRICES. Rep. Dorn discussed "the impact on all of us of an additional rise of 3 percent in consumer prices which...might result in the absence of the surcharge." p. H15534
23. MARKETING. Rep. Rosenthal inserted an article, "Food for Thought," which discusses the issue of truth in packaging. p. H15547
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for this week: Mon. and the balance of the week under suspension the Wheeling Creek Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention District compact bill and the flammable fabrics bill, also the Consent Calendar and Peace Corps bill. pp. H15529-30
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 20. p. H15561

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. TAXATION. Rep. Brooks inserted Gardner Ackley's speech outlining the administration's income surtax proposal. pp. A5673-5
Rep. Pickle inserted an article, "Tax Stall Clouds Economic Outlook." p. A5690
27. POVERTY. Speeches in the House by Reps. Keith and Daddario during debate on the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967. pp. A5681-2, A5692-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Tenzer opposing reductions in the poverty program. p. A5693
28. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Rep. Ashmore inserted several articles urging limitations on textile imports. pp. A5684-5
29. AIR POLLUTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Ashley expressing his support for the Air Quality Act of 1967. p. A5693

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. WEED CONTROL. S. 2671 by Sen. Carlson, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author on 11-16-67, pp. S16558-9
31. TEXTILE IMPORTS. H. R. 14068 by Rep. Brotzman, to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to Ways and Means Committee.
32. NATIONAL PARK. H. R. 14074 by Rep. Taylor, to amend the act of September 9, 1963, authorizing the construction of an entrance road at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the State of North Carolina; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

33. LANDS. S. 219, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain land in Lander, Wyo. Approved Nov. 16, 1967 (Public Law 90-139).
34. MILITARY MILK. H. R. 2179, to extend for three years the special milk program for the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals. Approved Nov. 16, 1967 (Public Law 90-140).

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

35. DISASTER RELIEF. S. 438, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. S. Public Works Committee.
36. BUILDINGS. S. 1563, to amend the Act requiring contracts for the construction, etc. of any public building of the U. S., S. Public Works Committee.
37. POVERTY. H. R. 8311, Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1967. Part 5: appendix. H. Education and Labor Committee.
38. APPROPRIATIONS. Dist. of Columbia appropriations for 1968. Parts 1 and 2. S. Appropriations Committee.
39. POSTAL RATES. H. R. 7977, to adjust certain postage rates. S. Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
40. PAY. S. 1489 and H. R. 7977, Federal pay legislation. S. Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
41. INDIAN RESOURCES. H. R. 10560, Indian resources development. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
42. WILDLIFE. Fish and wildlife legislation. Part 1. H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
43. INTEREST RATES. S. 2565, interest rate ceilings on loans by the Federal land banks and the banks for cooperatives. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

INDEX of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued November 24, 1967
For actions of November 22, 1967
90th-1st; No. 191

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....9,18	Health services.....23	Pay bill.....8
Attorneys' fees.....3	Hemisfair.....21	Reclamation.....17
Cherries.....11	Intergovernmental	Rice allotments.....12
Credit unions.....17	relations.....6	Social security.....1
Economy.....16	Lands.....10	Spending.....16
Experiment station.....10	Legislative program...8,17	Taxation.....6,16
Farm loans.....7,17	Library services.....5,14	Water resources.....15
Farm prices.....19	Meat inspection.....2,8	Watersheds.....20
Fiscal responsibility...22	Migrant workers.....23	Wheat reserve.....4
Flammable fabrics.....17	National Grange.....13	
Foreign aid.....8	Organization.....24	

HIGHLIGHT: Senate debated meat inspection bill.

SENATE

1. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed, 78-6, with amendments H. R. 12080, the social security bill. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. S17017, S17020-37, S17052-4
2. MEAT INSPECTION. Began debate on S. 2147, the meat inspection bill (pp. S17037-48). Additional cosponsors were added for this bill (p. S17013).
3. ATTORNEYS' FEES. Passed without amendment S. 1073, to remove arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees for services rendered in proceedings before Government agencies. pp. S16997-9
4. WHEAT RESERVE. Sen. Monroney spoke in favor of S. 2617, to set up an emergency wheat reserve. pp. S17051-2
5. LIBRARY SERVICES. Sen. Hart suggested additional action against price fixing on library books. pp. S17068-9
6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Muskie inserted Sen. Tydings' speech, "States at the Crossroads: Their Future in Our Federal System." pp. S17080-2
Sen. Bennett spoke in favor of Federal-State tax sharing as provided in S. 294. pp. S17082-3

7. FARM LOANS. Sen. Muskie commended the anti-poverty contributions of the Farmers Home Administration program. p. S17087
Sen. Sparkman recommended long-term, low-interest Farmers Home Administration loans for relief of the recent cotton freeze in the Southeast. p. S17090
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced the legislative program, which includes the following: Mon., meat inspection; Tues., pay raise and postal rates; later, foreign aid appropriations. pp. S17026-7
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 27. p. S17092

HOUSE

10. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 974, to authorize the conveyance of the ARS Southwest Poultry Experiment Station to Glendale, Ariz. (H. Rept. 985). p. H15815
11. CHERRIES. The Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 4282, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to eliminate certain requirements with respect to effectuating marketing orders for cherries (H. Rept. 984). p. H15815
12. RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENT. The Agriculture Committee reported S. 2195, to provide that, if the farm marketing excess of rice determined for any farm is delivered to the Department, such farm would be considered to be in compliance with the farm acreage allotment for such year (H. Rept. 986). p. H15815
13. NATIONAL GRANGE. Rep. de la Garza inserted President Johnson's remarks in honor of the 100th anniversary of the National Grange. p. H15782
14. LIBRARY SERVICES. Rep. Miller urged extension and expansion of the Library Services Act. pp. H15786-7
15. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Everett recommended increased cooperation between States in the development of water resources and cited an example of a water development project in Tenn. and Miss. involving this Department. pp. H15787-8
16. ECONOMY; SPENDING. Reps. Vander Jagt and Wyatt agreed with Rep. Mills in recommending spending cuts as a condition precedent to a tax increase. pp. H15794-6, H15814-5
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the legislative program for next week which includes the following bills: Mon., amendments to the Flammable Fabrics Act and the Federal Credit Union Act; Tues. and remainder of week, amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act with respect to interest rates on farm loans, Small Reclamation Projects Act amendments, and amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act. p. H15791
18. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 27. p. H15815

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FARM PRICES. Rep. Adair inserted an editorial which stated "farm prices may be a major issue in next year's Presidential elections." p. A5745
Extension of remarks of Rep. Scherle stating that "net farm income will be down 10 percent or more from last year," and inserting an editorial, "Penalty of Overproduction." p. A5749

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

NOVEMBER 22, 1967.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 974]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "Arizona," insert the words:

upon payment by said city of such amount as he deems appropriate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due consideration to the public use thereof,

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., approximately 20 acres of land which now constitutes the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station.

The conveyance would be made only after the Secretary has determined that the lands are no longer needed by the Department and he has made such disposition of the improvements as he deems in the best interest of the United States. Title to this land would revert to the United States if not used for public park or recreational purposes in the future. The conveyance would also be conditioned upon a determination by the General Services Administration under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 that there is no further need of the property by any Federal agency. The consideration for the conveyance would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture at a price not less than \$35,000.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The Department has informed the committee that in general, the original objectives of the poultry research at Glendale have been accomplished, and that this facility is no longer needed for this purpose. The city of Glendale however needs this land for public park and recreational development.

Ten acres of the 20 acres of land involved was originally acquired by the United States as a gift from local citizens in 1921. The other 10 acres was purchased by the United States by eminent domain in 1933 for \$4,500.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Subcommittee on Research and Extension held public hearings on similar bills, H.R. 8077 by Mr. Steiger of Arizona and H.R. 8656 by Mr. Rhodes of Arizona, on July 14, 1967.

The Department of Agriculture witness stated that the present value of the 20 acres involved in this legislation is from \$7,000 to \$10,000 per acre or from \$140,000 to \$200,000 for the entire tract.

Rather than permitting a conveyance to the city of Glendale without any consideration whatsoever, the committee adopted an amendment which permits the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an appropriate price for the 20-acre tract after considering the public use to which this land is to be devoted. In no event, however, could the consideration for the conveyance be less than \$35,000.

COST

The 20 acres of land involved in this bill originally cost the Federal Government \$4,500. The estimated value of this land is now \$140,000 to \$200,000. The consideration for conveyance under this bill would not be less than \$35,000.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The following report on H.R. 8077 from the Department of Agriculture stating that with the indicated amendments, all of which are incorporated in S. 974, it would have no objection to the enactment of this legislation, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1967.

HON. W. R. POAGE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of April 24, 1967, requesting a report on H.R. 8077. The bill is entitled "To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona."

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., approximately 20 acres of land presently constituting the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. The conveyance of the land would take place only after a final determination by the Secretary that the land is no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. Further, the bill would require the city of Glendale,

Ariz., to use the conveyed land for park or recreational purposes only. If the land is ever used for any other purpose, the title would revert to the Federal Government. The conveyance would be subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

The land constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale, Ariz., is comprised of approximately 20 acres. Records available to this Department indicate that title was acquired to approximately 10 acres in 1921, without cost to the Government. In 1933 the remaining 10 acres were acquired in friendly condemnation proceedings at a cost of \$4,500.

Preparations are now underway to discontinue all poultry research activities at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. This action is being taken as a result of an intensive study of the research program, including the adequacy of laboratory facilities. Cooperating officials of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tucson, Ariz., have been informed of the decision to close down the research station.

The research station is located within the city of Glendale, and is divided by a busy highway. The population is increasing, and the area is becoming nonagricultural. The laboratory facilities are outmoded and in need of replacement. Fifteen buildings were recommended for demolition in a 1960 property survey report. Other buildings require extensive repairs, particularly the electrical wiring, if continued in use. All the buildings are of very low cost construction. None are particularly suitable for modern day laboratory work or research under controlled environmental conditions.

In general, the original objectives of the research at Glendale have been accomplished. A large amount of information concerning management and nutrition of poultry under high-temperature, semiarid conditions has been released for use by the poultry and egg producers. In order to continue productive work at the Glendale station, the research program would have to be reoriented completely to meet the changing needs of the poultry industry in the Southwest. This would include greatly expanded environmental investigations to improve reproduction of poultry, including egg production, fertility, and hatchability. Appropriate modern facilities would be required to undertake such a program, including a substantial increase in recurring financial support for the operations.

In recent times, the gross farm income from chickens and broilers in the five States served by the Glendale laboratory has decreased from 5 percent to 4 percent of the total for the United States. The income from poultry and egg production in the five States makes up less than 7 percent of the realized gross farm income. In States such as Maryland and Delaware, for example, poultry and egg production represents 34 percent of the gross farm income.

This Department cannot justify the greatly increased expenditures necessary for continued poultry research at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. This Department has no need for the property for any other purposes, and it is to be reported to the General Services Administration as excess real property. The General Services Administration must make a final determination as to whether there is any further need for the property by other Federal agencies in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

In view of this requirement, this Department recommends that H.R. 8077 be amended by inserting after the word "that" on page 1, line 3, the words: ", should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

This Department also recommends the deletion of section 3 of the bill. This section has the effect of fixing the consideration for the land to be conveyed under the bill at \$2.50 per acre, representing the charge made for transfers of public lands by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1). Since that act is applicable only to public lands and since the lands covered by H.R. 8077 are acquired lands, there appears to be no justification for use of the formula fixed by the Secretary of the Interior under that act. However, in recognition of the earlier donation to the Federal Government of a substantial part of the land in question, and in view of its projected use by a public body solely for park and recreational purposes, this Department would see no objection to transfer of the land to the city of Glendale, Ariz., without consideration, if the property proves to be surplus to the needs of other agencies of the Federal Government. If the committee approves this approach, section 1 of the bill should be amended by inserting the words "without monetary consideration" after the word "convey" on line 4, page 1 of the bill.

Subject to the foregoing, this Department would have no objection to the enactment of H.R. 8077.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

○

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 974

[Report No. 985]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 30, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

NOVEMBER 22, 1967

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain
lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to
4 the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
5 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
6 and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, *upon*
7 *payment by said city of such amount as he deems appro-*
8 *priate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due con-*
9 *sideration to the public use thereof,* all right, title, and
10 interest of the United States in and to those lands consti-
11 tuting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment

1 Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which sta-
2 tion has been scheduled for closing in the near future by
3 the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be
4 conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty
5 acres, the exact legal description of which shall be deter-
6 mined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only
7 after a final determination has been made by the Secretary
8 that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of
9 Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other
10 purpose. After such a determination has been made by the
11 Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made,
12 the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements
13 and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the
14 best interest of the United States.

15 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section
16 of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall
17 be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or
18 recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be
19 used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to
20 the United States which shall have the immediate right of
21 reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to

1 such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secre-
2 tary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

Passed the Senate August 29, 1967.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 974

[Report No. 985]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

AUGUST 30, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

NOVEMBER 22, 1967

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued December 5, 1967
For actions of December 4, 1967
90th-1st; No. 197

CONTENTS

Age discrimination.....6	Farming losses.....25	Migratory labor.....17
Agricultural estimates..39	Food for India.....19,29	Poverty.....34
Alaska lands.....23	Food standards.....14	Reclamation.....23
Appropriations.....16,24	Foreign affairs.....33,38	Redwood park.....3
Budget.....41	Foreign service.....7	Republican program.....15
Continuing	Foreign trade.....4,30	Research.....12
appropriations.....24	Forest survey.....3	Rice.....2
Cosponsors.....25	Forestry.....3	Social security.....9
Crop insurance.....42	Grain inspection.....40	Sugar agreement.....22
Desalting plant.....38	Grains.....1,2,18,19,29,40	Taxation.....25
Disaster loans.....25	Housing.....36	Textiles.....35
Economy.....32	Imports.....4	Truth-in-credit.....31
Education.....5,28,36	Interest rates.....20	Urban problems.....26,27
Electrification.....38	Lands.....13,23	Wheat.....1
Employment.....36	Legislative program.....21	Wildlife.....37
Farm-City Week.....26	Marine resources.....8	
Farm prices.....11	Meat inspection.....10	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to provide advance wheat payments, exempt donated rice from quotas, and increase timber survey authorization. Senate committee reported International Sugar Agreement extension. Sen. Sparkman introduced and discussed bill to study crop insurance program.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6437, to provide for part of the wheat payments to producers to be made in advance. pp. H16148-9
2. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 2195, to exempt rice from acreage allotments if the excess is donated to the Department. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. H16154

3. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1136, to increase the forest survey authorization from \$2½ million to \$5 million. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H16180-1
Rep. Cohelan criticized the Georgia-Pacific Corp. for continuing to cut redwood timber in an area being considered for the Redwood National Park. pp. H16224-8
4. IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 470, to authorize the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex. p. H16144
5. EDUCATION. Passed, 352-0, under suspension of the rules H. R. 11276, to continue the Adult Education Act for two additional years. pp. H16156-62
6. AGE DISCRIMINATION. Passed, 344-13, under suspension of the rules H. R. 13054, to prohibit age discrimination in employment. pp. H16162-78
7. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed S. 1785 with an amendment to substitute the language of H. R. 13798, to improve certain benefits for Foreign Service employees who serve in high-risk situations. pp. H16179-80
8. MARINE RESOURCES. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 13273, to extend through June 1969 the period for the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources to submit its report. pp. H16187-90
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12080, the social security bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H16140
10. MEAT INSPECTION. Reps. Poage, Smith of Iowa, and Hays discussed the meat inspection bill. pp. H16193-5
11. FARM PRICES. Rep. Findley deplored the farm cost-price situation. pp. H16196-7
Rep. Zwach discussed the farm-price problem and criticized corporation farming, particularly regarding hogs. p. H16210
12. RESEARCH. S. 1477, to reduce the number of meetings of the Research Advisory Committee, was passed over at the request of Rep. Hall. p. H16148
13. LAND TRANSFER. Rep. Dingell objected to consideration of S. 974, to authorize this Department to convey a land tract to Glendale, Ariz. p. H16154
14. FOOD STANDARDS. Rep. Gross criticized the Food and Drug Administration's proposed standards for cherry pie. p. H16197
15. REPUBLICAN PROGRAM. Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., inserted a report on the Republican record in Congress, including several items of interest to this Department. pp. H16204-9
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Pelly asked that cuts in spending "be clarified as soon as possible" since "we are half way through fiscal 1968." p. H16211
17. MIGRATORY LABOR. Rep. Brademas inserted an article, "The Migrant Worker: A Changing Way of Life." pp. H16240-2

lived in this country for 20 years, as of the effective date of the act. Thus any alien born after December 20, 1902, would not be enabled to be naturalized without passing the English language test. There are still many elderly people in Hawaii, Mr. Speaker, who came to this country long after having completed their schooling in the land of their birth.

To attain fluency in the language in their declining years, after having spoken their native tongue all their lives, poses a very difficult problem for many of them, and we must keep in mind that Congress recognized in its 1952 action that it concurred in the principle that a person could demonstrate loyalty to this country and an understanding and appreciation of the principles of our way of life even if his naturalization test were conducted in a language other than English. I am not here concerned with young immigrants to our shores, who have ample time and capacity for learning English, but those older aliens who in many cases are moved late in life to demonstrate their allegiance for this country by acquiring American citizenship. The 20-year residence requirement I am convinced is a safeguard against injudicious application of this waiver, and I believe that it will be in our best interests to extend the opportunity first enunciated in Public Law 82-414 to those resident aliens who have subsequently attained the age of 50 and wish to become citizens of the United States.

The second section in H.R. 555 is designed to amend section 301(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which presently requires a child acquiring citizenship at birth abroad of a citizen and alien parent to come to the United States between the ages of 14 and 28 and reside here for 5 continuous years to retain his citizenship. However, a child likewise born of an alien and a citizen parent abroad, which child does not acquire citizenship at birth because of the citizen parent's not having met certain U.S. residence requirements before going abroad, may acquire derivative U.S. citizenship if he begins to reside permanently in this country while less than 16 years of age and if his alien parent also becomes a naturalized citizen before the child reaches 16. In this latter case, the individual deriving such citizenship does not have to meet a 5-year continuous residence requirement to maintain his status, and thus he is given an advantage over the individual who is a citizen of the United States at birth in a foreign country. H.R. 555 as reported out of the Judiciary Committee will eliminate this inequity by amending the law to read that any person born a citizen of the United States overseas may retain this citizenship if he begins to reside permanently in this country before he is 18 years old and if his alien parent is also naturalized while such person is still under 18. Thus natural-born citizens of the United States will no longer have to meet the 5-year residency requirement that present law imposes upon them.

The final two amendments in this legislation will allow children under 18 years of age to acquire U.S. citizenship through the naturalization of their parents,

rather than only up to the age of 16 as the law presently reads. These are perfecting amendments recommended by the Department of Justice to bring the statutes into conformity with the Nationality Act of 1940 which was changed by the 1952 act.

I would like to commend the Judiciary Committee for taking affirmative action on these matters and for reporting out a bill which I believe highly commendable and deserving of early passage. The Department of Justice recommends passage of H.R. 555 whose principles are worthy of our unanimous support.

(Mr. DE LA GARZA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to rise in support of favorable consideration of H.R. 555, for the purpose of amending section 312(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This section contains the general requirements that applicants for naturalization be able to speak, understand, read, and write the English language, and an exemption from those requirements.

Indeed, I respectfully submit that the bill merely implements an existing congressional policy which has become largely ineffective with the passage of time. It is safe to state that, during the interim period of the past 13 years, the vast majority of aliens who could qualify for the English language exemption under section 312(1), in its present context, have availed themselves of the benefit and, if otherwise eligible, have become naturalized citizens of the United States. Accordingly, to a very considerable extent, the exemption provision has a relatively negligible application at the present time.

On the other hand, among the more than 3 million aliens residing permanently in the United States, there are a very great many who were not eligible for the English language exemption in 1952, either because they lacked a year or more of residence, or were 1 or more years under the age of 50. Although otherwise worthy of citizenship, these deserving persons have been unable to achieve their desire to become citizens, because of their inability to satisfy the English language requirements. Within this large group are persons who have now lived in the United States for well over 30 years, and others who are more than 60 years of age. Logic and commonsense should convince us, I think, that aliens who have accumulated lengthy residence and have arrived at an advanced age during the past 13 years are no less worthy of the exemption than those who qualified for the benefit on December 24, 1952.

The aliens who will benefit from this bill are representative of diverse foreign nationalities, and live in all sections of the United States. I have been fortunate enough to meet, observe, and know personally many men and women in this elderly group. They are, for the most part, the fathers and mothers of a fine, representative generation of young American citizens, born and reared in this country. I am familiar with the ex-

tent to which these parents have sacrificed themselves to educate their children, and bring them up in the traditional American manner. To me, these sacrifices show a spirit of loyalty and devotion to democratic ideals, and a dedication to the welfare of the United States, which betoken a sense of good citizenship in its highest form. Elderly longtime residents who have demonstrated their qualifications for citizenship in this fundamental manner should not be deprived of the opportunity to become citizens merely because they have been unable to learn the English language.

Of particular concern to me are the many members of this elderly group who have come from Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries, and have been residing in my home State of Texas and other parts of the Southwest for many years. I have visited these Spanish-speaking people in their homes, have watched them work, and I know their problems well.

In the past, I have taken the floor of the House to speak of the need of special measures to improve their living conditions and assure them better educational and job opportunities. Devoted as they have been to the solidarity of the home and the welfare of their families, their lives have been years of backbreaking toil, hardship, and poverty, years of constant struggle to earn the bare necessities of life for themselves and their children. Although their burdens have been far greater than those of other residents of foreign birth, who have been enjoying the good American life, these God-fearing people have withstood them with courage and forbearance, ever obedient to the law and loyal to the United States and the principles of its Government.

The great majority, despite the heavy demands upon them, have successfully raised and educated children who have served this country well in agriculture, industry, the professions, and the Armed Forces. The cost of these accomplishments, however, has been a heavy one, for these elderly fathers and mothers have had to forgo the opportunity to improve their lot by education. Throughout the years, few, if any of them, have had the time to attend citizenship classes where they could receive assistance in learning the English language. Moreover, with the passing of the years, the infirmities of advanced age and a diminished capacity to learn make it virtually impossible for them to acquire this knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, I say to you with the utmost sincerity, that these elderly Spanish-speaking men and women, my neighbors and friends, have been good citizens in fact for many years. Above all, my meetings with them have disclosed their fervent, heartfelt yearning to become citizens in name as well. This privilege is being denied them solely because, in the twilight of a life of sacrifice, they have been unable to master the intricacies of the English language. I counsel you to remove this obstacle, and to permit them to achieve full citizenship of the adopted country they have served so well. Indeed, how can we deny this assistance to them

when, in some instances, their sons have surrendered their lives in the cause of freedom and justice upon battlefields abroad?

H.R. 555 will materially assist many of these deserving persons to become citizens and, again, I strongly urge you to accord the measure favorable consideration today.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend sections 312, 301(b), 320(a), and 321(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if someone could give us some justification for the fact that this bill provides that the city would acquire this land at less than the market value.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this represents a unique situation in that initially some 20 acres were deeded to the city of Glendale for the purpose of the poultry experiment station named in the bill. Ten of those acres were acquired by the deeding from an individual as a gift to the city for the purpose of conveyance to the Federal Government. As a result, it was felt by all parties concerned that it would be unfair, since the Federal Government in effect received this as a gift from an individual initially, to charge the full price for the land involved.

Mr. PELLY. If the gentleman will permit an interruption, I am wondering whether possibly the fact that this land will be used for recreational purposes alone might be justification for paying less than the market value for the property.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. If the gentleman will yield further, I thank the gentleman for bringing that point to our attention. In addition to the unique factor of the gift made initially by the individual to whom I have referred, the factor of recreation, of course, was one of the significant deciding situations in that the city of Glendale is completely deficient in recreational areas. It was felt that this was in keeping with the national trust to provide recreation areas for urban communities.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the explanation of the gentleman from Arizona, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

RICE MARKETING EXCESS—DELIVERY TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The clerk called the bill (S. 2195) to amend the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I interrogate the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania reserves the right to object?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I notice that this bill provides that if a rice grower plants more than his quota of acreage and has an excess crop, under present law he would have to destroy it within 30 days of harvest time. This measure would permit him to keep the rice on the ground, and he would have to turn it over to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

First, how much would this rice amount to; second, will it upset the marketing quotas, and will it upset market conditions if this rice is not destroyed? Would it throw the rice program out of balance?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Frankly, there is so little involved we do not anticipate it would have any material effect on the supply and demand of the commodity whatsoever. All this measure requires is that if a farmer overplants, instead of having to go out into his fields and drain all the water off this rice—as you know, rice is planted under water and present law would require him to plow it up—this measure would provide that instead of causing him to drain all the water off his entire crop, dry it so he could plow it, and then plow it up, he could harvest the entire crop and turn over the proportionate part of the crop that was attributable to the excess acres and give it to the U.S. Government at no cost whatever to the Government and without any benefit whatever to the individual. The measure would protect the farmer so that he would not have to destroy the rest of his crop in order to come into compliance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Do you have any idea what the Commodity Credit Corporation would do with the rice?

Mr. POAGE. What they would do with it? They would probably give it to the school lunch program or for some use of that kind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. The fact that the ricegrowers would not have to destroy it but could give it away to the Government—would that encourage large-scale and indiscriminate overplanting, which would afterward glut the market?

Mr. POAGE. As I tried to explain a moment ago, and I realize it could not be heard, I sought to explain the present penalty is extremely expensive for any farmer who overplants. It has always

been expensive to him, because if he overplants rice, unlike overplanting of cotton or wheat, he cannot simply go out and plow it up without any cost except that of plowing it up. The rice farmer has to get the water off that rice before he can plow it up. To do that, he has to remove water from his entire ricefield—most of which, of course, is within his allotment—or he has to build a special levee. Either of these would be extremely expensive.

So that he may be treated like other farmers are treated, he is allowed, under the terms of this bill, to go ahead and let all the rice mature, to harvest all the rice, and he has to pay the expenses of harvesting it all. Then he has to turn over an amount proportionate to his overplanting. If he has 2 percent overplanted, he has to turn over 2 percent of his production to the Government, without any payment from the Government. So he has the cost of doing the planting, cultivation, and harvesting, with no return whatsoever. Nobody will incur such an expense deliberately or intentionally, but it is very difficult sometimes to figure the exact acreage of these rice allotments and that is the purpose of this bill—to discourage overplanting without imposing an unfair penalty.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

With the assurance that this is a very small item and will not upset the market, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 2195

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 356 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (e) thereof a new sentence as follows: "If the farm marketing excess of rice determined for any farm is delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation or any other agency within the Department, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, such farm shall be considered to be in compliance with the rice acreage allotment for such year."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

AUTHORIZING EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN VESSELS FOR CONVERSION AND OPERATION IN UNSUBSIDIZED SERVICE BETWEEN THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 12638) to authorize the exchange of certain vessels for conversion and operation in unsubsidized service between the west coast of the United States and the territory of Guam, with a Senate amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued December 14, 1967
For actions of December 13, 1967
90th-1st; No. 204

CONTENTS

Aging.....17	Food for India.....9	Pay raise.....8
Air pollution.....12,22	Foot-and-mouth disease.....13,34	Personnel.....8,42
Appropriations....14,19,20	Foreign aid.....1,18	Poverty.....14,19,20,33
Asian Development Bank..18	Foreign trade.....30,34	Radiation control.....28
Bulk commodities.....41	Government operations...25	Reclamation.....40
CCC reserves.....23	Grain reserves.....23,35	Recreation.....15
Census.....38	Lands.....5	Security programs.....42
Consumers.....4	Legislative accomplishments.....7,26	Social security.....6,21
Cotton.....5,32	Legislative program.....19	Supplemental appropriations..14,19,20
Economy.....10,27,29	Meat imports.....34	Taxation.....29,36
Education.....2,19	OEO.....14,19,20	Transportation.....41
Electrification.....24	Oil and gas leases.....3	Water resources.....31,37
Expenditures.....11	Opinion poll.....16	
Farm economy.....27		
Fisheries.....39		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House received conference report on foreign aid appropriation bill. Several Reps. introduced and discussed measure urging embargo on meat imports from countries with foot-and-mouth disease.

HOUSE

1. **FOREIGN AID.** Received, and several Representatives discussed, the conference report on H. R. 13893, the foreign aid appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1044). pp. H16889-90, H16844, H16927-8
2. **EDUCATION.** Representatives Gibbons and Ashbrook were appointed as additional conferees on H. R. 7819, the elementary and secondary education bill. p. H16839

3. OIL AND GAS LEASES. Conferees were appointed on S. 1367, to soften, in certain circumstances, some of the rigors of present law providing for automatic termination of a Federal oil and gas lease and thus to obviate the need for congressional examination of numerous bills to relieve individual lessees from the consequences of failure to make such payment. Senate conferees have not been appointed. p. H16839
4. CONSUMERS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11601, the consumer protection bill (H. Rept. 1040). p. H16966
5. COTTON; LANDS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10864, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Saline Co., Ark., to the Dierks Forests, Inc., and to provide a one-price program for extra-long-staple cotton. pp. H16845-6
Rep. Cabell objected to Rep. Poage's request that the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz. p. H16846
6. SOCIAL SECURITY. Agreed, 390-3, to the conference report on H. R. 12080, the social security bill (pp. H16853-81). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Utt to recommit the conference report to the committee (p. H16879).
7. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Rep. Smith, Iowa, summarized the activities of Congress for the current year. pp. H16954-6
Rep. McCormack praised and inserted the President's speech before the AFL-CIO convention, and Rep. Gerald Ford criticized the speech. pp. H16840-2
8. PAY RAISE. Rep. Hanley praised the new pay bill as a "landmark in pay legislation." pp. H16945-6
9. FOOD FOR INDIA. Rep. Devine inserted a letter from a constituent, now in India, critical of the administration of the food program in India. p. H16909
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Holifield stated that the economy of "This country is not on the downgrade." p. H16843
11. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Mills expressed his views on the need for direct expenditure controls. pp. H16890-2
12. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Kupferman inserted an article, "Cleaning Up Our City Air." pp. H16910-2
13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Albert inserted this Department's statement setting forth the steps which are being taken to assure that the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease be kept out of the U. S. pp. H16952-3
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The committee report on H. R. 14397, the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968, states: "The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity testified that the appropriation finally enacted in the accompanying bill will be the amount that the Office will plan its programs within for the full year; in other words, he does not anticipate asking for a supplemental appropriation for 1968. The Committee is in complete agreement with this approach. It definitely is not the intention of the Committee to supplement this appropriation at a later date."

of a "captive" organized labor audience, he attempted to convey to the American people that there are only the "good guys" and the "bad guys," and that all the former are Democrats and all the latter are, you know what.

It was an astounding mish-mash of baloney. The present occupant of the White House seems to be suffering from "foot in mouth disease."

Today, a new wave of gold speculation hit the Paris gold market with over \$12 million worth of trading, that will further deplete our exhausted gold reserves. No mention of this in the President's euphoric speech.

Yesterday the administration declared its intention to tax the advertising revenue of hundreds of nonprofit organizations including the Boy Scouts of America in a move that will have enormous impact on the very cultural heritage of our Nation. No mention of this in the President's speech last night.

The President claimed great credit for a so-called rat bill with no mention of the fact that we already have rat eradication programs coming out our ears, and no mention of the fact that he did not request a single penny of the \$20 million authorization for which he claimed so much credit. No mention of this in his speech last night.

He did not mention the great depression in farm prices. He did not mention the simple mathematics of the political makeup of Congress, which vests responsibility in his own majority party.

He did not mention the inflationary spiral that is a direct result of the most irresponsible fiscal policy and planned deficits of all time.

He did not mention the decisions that have flowed from his own Supreme Court appointees whose latest exercise in folly declares there is no way a known Communist can be barred from employment in vital defense factories.

He did not mention the orgy of crime that affects this Nation as the result of his Attorney General's no-win war against the perpetrators of crime.

President Johnson's use of 40 minutes of prime free air time to berate the Republican Party and the millions of people who call themselves Republicans, and are truly responsibly progressive will go down in history as the biggest fairytale since Orson Welles said the Martians were taking over earth.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined in introducing legislation to place a strict embargo on the importation of all livestock and red meat from every country until the exporting country proves to the satisfaction of those departments responsible for such quarantines, that it is free from hoof and mouth disease.

Should this disease, which is now spreading through Great Britain, and which has been reported in the Soviet Union, get into the United States it would be impossible to check.

It is essential that Congress take immediate action to express its concern over this matter and to insist that the Department of Commerce initiate an embargo, until such time as the American people are assured that no avenue exists for importation of hoof and mouth disease. Besides, it will alleviate the impact pro tem of injudicious imports.

A VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last night the American public heard the President admit that in spite of all the vast powers expanded under his administration and with substantial majorities in both Houses of Congress, his Great Society was bogging down.

In typical L. B. J. "hell-bent-for-election" style, he blamed the Republicans. He was partially right, for we Republicans have presented a united front against spendorama, waste, the contradictions that characterize the Great Society, and his attempts to stick the taxpayer with the check for his own profligacy.

However, when the President declares that the minority party, outnumbered in both Houses of Congress, has stopped his bandwagon cold—then it is obvious he and his party have let loose of the reins, and that is exactly what has happened on the inflationary scene. L. B. J. dumped the guidelines, he dumped prudence in spending, he dumped the freeze on Federal employees, and now he is trying to dump a bigger tax load on the American public.

The Old Fox of the Pedernales said he was not concerned about the polls, but he must be getting a little hard of hearing, for it is the American people who have spoken forcefully to their Representatives and Senators in both parties. It was the American people who elected 47 more Republicans last fall and it is the people who are getting sick and tired of getting stuck for the tab for the Great Society. The people have spoken loud and clear and as representatives of the people, we have listened.

Admitting that a minority party, outnumbered but not outfought, has derailed the "Great Society Express," is in itself a victory for the American public.

GREAT SOCIETY BOGGED DOWN

(Mr. CEDERBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I listened with interest to the President of the United States last night detailing the great progress that we have made under the Great Society. We have made great progress all right. We have a war in South Vietnam in which we are bogged down and do not seem to want to win. Inflation continues unchecked. Crime is so rampant that you cannot safely walk down the streets in the major cities of this country. If that is progress, we need less of it. As far as I am concerned in

listening to the President last night, it is obvious to me that he does not expect Republicans to support him on any tax increase that he is requesting, because all of the spending has been accomplished through the Democratic votes in the House of Representatives. So why should he expect us Republicans to put up our vote to give him the money for his spending. We have a greater deficit than we have ever had before. The average man in this country is not better off under the Great Society than he was before. The average family man is having a difficult time to make ends meet and the end of price increases is not in sight.

Mr. Speaker, I received a little note from Santa Claus the other day, and I would like to read this:

I'm sending this note to remind you
That taxes have taken away
The things I find most essential—
My workshop, my reindeer, my sleigh.
Now I'm making my rounds on a donkey,
He's old and he's crippled and slow;
So, if you don't see me on Christmas,
You'll know I'm all bogged down in the snow.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IS SHOCKING

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am outraged by the decision of the Supreme Court which struck down the section of Federal law banning Communists and members of Communist-action groups from working in defense plants.

This is deplorable and another victory for communism in our country. The Supreme Court has been whittling away at this law for a long time, but its action goes far beyond the bounds of reason.

Ignoring the pleas of the Justice Department and the Congress, the Court, in a 6-to-2 decision, has rushed ahead to provide protection for subversives at the possible expense of our national defense.

How long must we stand by and see the security of this Nation threatened by Supreme Court decisions which soft-pedal the threat of communism not only in vital areas of our defense, but in other areas as well.

I believe the Congress should take immediate action to offset this decision so that our defense facilities will not be infiltrated by those who would overthrow our Government, and I am going to introduce appropriate legislation to do this.

Shocking—incredible—a shattering blow to our freedom—the Supreme Court's power must be curbed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 10864, AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10864) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Saline County, Ark., to the Dierks Forests, Inc., and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and re-

quest a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. POAGE, GATTINGS, McMILLAN, BELCHER, and TEAGUE of California.

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 12505) to provide that a District of Columbia public school teacher may retire on a full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service or at age 60 after 20 years of service, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 6, line 3, strike out "Commissioners" and insert "Commissioner".

Page 6, line 4, strike out "their" and insert "his".

Page 10, lines 12 and 13, strike out "Commissioners" and insert "Commissioner".

Page 10, line 21, strike out "Commissioners" and insert "Commissioner".

Page 11, line 6, strike out "Commissioners" and insert "Commissioner".

Page 11, line 18, strike out "Commissioners" and insert "Commissioner".

Page 11, line 19, strike out "determine" and insert "determines".

Page 13, after line 15, insert:

"(10) Such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 22. Wherever the term 'Commissioners of the District of Columbia' is used in the first section of this Act and section 16 of this Act, as amended, such term shall be deemed to mean the District of Columbia Council. Wherever the term 'Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia,' or 'Commissioners of the District of Columbia' is otherwise used in this Act, as amended or supplemented, such term shall be deemed to mean the Commissioner of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House on August 28, 1967. It was amended by the Senate in order to comply with Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, which abolished the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and transferred its functions to the single Commissioner and District of Columbia Council created under the reorganization plan. No substantive change was made in the bill that passed the House; the Senate amendments are wholly technical in nature and are required to clarify the reorganization changes in the District of Columbia government.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 12505 is to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 875) to permit District of Columbia public school teachers to retire on full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service, or at age 60 after 20 years of service, thus affording teachers the same benefits as are provided for civil service retirees. The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO ENABLE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO RECEIVE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 10964) to enable the District of Columbia to receive Federal financial assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act for a medical assistance program, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That (a) the Commissioner of the District of Columbia (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Commissioner') may submit under title XIX of the Social Security Act to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Secretary') a plan for medical assistance (and any modifications of such plan (to enable the District of Columbia to receive Federal financial assistance under such title for a medical assistance program established by the Commissioner under such plan.

"(b)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commissioner may take such action as may be necessary to submit such plan to the Secretary and to establish and carry out such medical assistance program, except that in prescribing the standards for determining eligibility for and the extent of medical assistance under the District of Columbia's plan for medical assistance, the Commissioner may not (except to the extent required by title XIX of the Social Security Act) —

"(A) prescribe maximum income levels for recipients of medical assistance under such plan which exceed (i) the title XIX maximum income levels if such levels are in effect, or (ii) the Commissioner's maximum income levels for the local medical assistance program if there are no title XIX maximum income levels in effect; or

"(B) prescribe criteria which would permit an individual or family to be eligible for such assistance if such individual or family would be ineligible, solely by reason of his or its resources, for medical assistance both under the plan of the State of Maryland approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act and under the plan of the State of Virginia approved under such title.

"(2) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'title XIX maximum income levels' means any maximum income levels which may be specified by title XIX of the Social Security Act for recipients of medical assistance under State plans approved under this title;

"(B) the term 'the Commissioner's maximum income levels for the local medical assistance program' means the maximum income levels prescribed for recipients of medical assistance under the District of Columbia's medical assistance program in effect in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; and

"(C) during any of the first four calendar quarters in which medical assistance is provided under such plan there shall be deemed to be no title XIX maximum income levels in effect if the title XIX maximum income levels in effect during such quarter are higher than the Commissioner's maximum income levels for the local medical assistance program.

"SEC. 2. The Commissioner may enter into an agreement (and any modifications of such agreement) with the Secretary under section 1843 of the Social Security Act pursuant to which (1) eligible individuals (as defined in section 1836 of the Social Security Act) who are eligible to receive medical assistance under the District of Columbia's plan for medical assistance approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act will be enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program established under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and (2) provisions will be made for payment of the monthly premiums of such individuals for such program."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House on June 26, 1967. It was amended by the Senate in order to comply with Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, which abolished the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and transferred its functions to the single Commissioner and District of Columbia Council created under the reorganization plan. No substantive change was made in the bill that passed the House; the amendment is wholly technical in nature and was required to clarify the reorganization changes in the District of Columbia government.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 10964 is to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to take such action and to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary or required to furnish medical assistance to eligible residents of the District of Columbia under the program established by title XIX of the Social Security Act, as added by the Social Security Amendment of 1965—79 Stat. 286; Public Law 89-97—and to permit publicly owned District of Columbia hospitals and other medical facilities to provide health and medical care and services to eligible aged individuals under the hospital insurance benefits program and supplementary medical insurance.

Dec 14, 1967

15. SPENDING. Rep. Ford defended his position in voting against the continuing appropriations resolution stating that he is opposed to the choice of targets for the economy drive and commended passage of the Federal pay and postal rates increases legislation. p. H16985
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1047). The conferees agreed to a compromise amount for the Appalachia program. They reported the poverty item in technical disagreement, but the House conferees stated that they "will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of appropriating \$1,773,000,000 for the Office of Economic Opportunity instead of \$1,612,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,980,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and will add language which will provide that those provisions of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 that set mandatory funding levels for programs newly authorized therein shall not be effective during fiscal year 1968." pp. H17004-5
Received the second conference report on H. R. 13893, the foreign aid appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1046) (pp. H17129-8). Earlier in the day a motion by Rep. Shriver to recommit the first conference report to the committee was agreed to 196-185 (pp. H16997-17004).
17. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 1477, to provide for annual, instead of quarterly, meetings of the National Advisory Committee established under the law that is commonly called the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. H17007
18. WHEAT ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment S. 1722, to permit the adjustment of wheat allotments in counties where wheat is the principal grain crop and where allotments are low in relation to cropland because of a shift prior to 1951 from wheat to alternative crops which may no longer be produced profitably due to plant disease or sustained loss of markets. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H17007-8
19. PERSONNEL. Rep. Hall objected to Rep. Henderson's request to send to conference H. R. 1411, which includes a committee amendment to provide 129 additional positions at grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 to meet certain emergency needs of several executive agencies. p. H17006
20. LANDS. Reps. Hays, Cabell and Charles H. Wilson objected to the consideration of S. 974, to authorize the conveyance of certain lands to Glendale, Ariz., and it was stricken from the Consent Calendar. p. H17007
21. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Reps. Minshall and Schadeberg reported on the activities of this session of Congress. pp. H17088-9, H17097-8
22. RURAL HOUSING. Rep. Nelsen expressed concern over announced "policy shifts" by HUD and Secretary Weaver's spelling out "the uncertain future of low-income housing for the elderly and of new rural public housing construction." p. H17095
23. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Thompson, N. J., expressed opposition to the conference report on H. R. 12080, the social security bill. pp. H17103-4

Rep. Feighan stated that he is concerned over certain provisions of the social security bill. p. H16994

24. EXPENDITURES; BUDGET. Rep. Adams urged a valid set of spending priorities and stated that "...in 1967 when more than 70 percent of the American people live in cities, spending on rural programs enjoys the highest congressional priority." pp. H17108-9
Rep. Bow stated that he would continue to work for an expenditure limitation approach to budget control. pp. H17043-4
25. RECREATION. Rep. Edmondson stated the program for entrance fees at the Corps of Engineers' outdoor recreation areas has been a "dismal failure." p. H16992
26. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS. Rep. Holifield expressed his intention to introduce a bill which would "prohibit consideration of any legislative business in the House for a minimum of a 2-week period in August...and prohibit consideration of any legislative business in the House for a period of at least 30 days before the presidential election of November 5." p. H16994
27. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Berry stated prohibiting importation of meats and livestock from any country where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist is not "sufficient" protection. He contended that the burden of proof "that they are clean and free from the disease...should be placed upon the exporting country...if they wish to export into this country." pp. H17025-6
28. BUDGET. Rep. Widnall commended the administration's announcement that "it was accepting all of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, starting with next year's budget." pp. H17027-8
29. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman praised the work of the credit unions and inserted the remarks of the President at the signing of the omnibus credit union bill. pp. H17028-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. SALINE WATER. H. R. 14487 and H. R. 14488 by Rep. Saylor, to amend the Saline Water Conservation Act as it relates to foreign activities; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
31. INTEREST RATES. H. Res. 1006 by Rep. Patman and others and H. Res. 1007 by Rep. Barrett and others, to bring about lower interest rates; to Rules Committee. Remarks of Rep. Patman, p. H17017
32. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 14479 by Rep. Edmondson, to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to Ways and Means Committee.
H. R. 14492 by Rep. Conyers and others, to assure to every American a full opportunity to have adequate employment, housing, and education, free from any discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin; to Education and Labor Committee. Remarks of Rep. Conyers, pp. H17090-3
33. WATER. S. 2779 by Sen. Tower, to provide for an investigation and study of the feasibility of diverting water from the Missouri River to the western part of the State of Texas; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. S18667-8

The Republican Party through its present leadership, which includes the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Ray Bliss, the minority leader of the Senate, EVERETT DIRKSEN, and the minority leader of the House, GERALD R. FORD, by telegram, followed by letter, asked the networks which broadcast the speech on Monday to give them equal time, at the same time of the evening, and the same amount of time. May I announce to the House that all three networks—NBC, CBS, and ABC—have granted equal time.

As the ranking minority member of the committee which has legislative charge of TV and radio in this country, I commend the networks for doing this.

I say this not because it happens to be the Republican Party which requested it. I would expect, if there is a Republican President elected next fall and that seems likely—a possibility, at least—the same courtesy and the same right, I should say, should be extended to the party out of power, if that should happen to be the Democratic Party.

I believe in this country we are coming around more nearly to what is done in Britain; that is, the parties there, when they demand time, pretty much have equal time regardless of who requests it.

This is in the public interest, I say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that the networks give public service broadcast time to the political parties as much as they can, economically. I believe this request is in the public interest.

WHOSE STATUS QUO?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday night, President Johnson took advantage of free network television time offered on the naive assumption that he would speak as the President of all the people rather than as the head of the Democratic Party. When he chose instead to make a blatant political attack on the Republican Members of the House of Representatives, the Republican leadership rightly demanded equal time for what was so pointedly a direct personal attack on the Republican Members of the House. One network, CBS, has offered free and equal time for tomorrow night at the same time as the President spoke. The others presumably feel they will have to live with the Johnson administration longer than they will have to live with their conscience.

For those who will not have an opportunity to hear the Republican reply, and for others whose anger will not tolerate another 24 hours' delay, I submit for the RECORD an editorial in today's edition of the Washington Daily News entitled "Whose Status Quo?" To the President I say, when the shoe fits, do not deny who is wearing it.

The editorial follows:

WHOSE STATUS QUO?

At the AFL-CIO convention Tuesday night the President came out swinging hard. If anyone were wondering whether LBJ would run again, that was the answer. He already was.

In character, he came out not defensively but on the attack.

With Great Society Texas scorn he labeled Republicans in Congress as "wooden soldiers of the status quo."

Republicans are a slow-witted lot, and so far they have reacted defensively.

They have a chance to take the initiative, for a change.

They could start by looking up the meaning of "status quo," something LBJ apparently neglected to do. It is not an obscure, but a well-worn, oft-used, Latin phrase meaning: the existing state of affairs.

Are the Republicans in Congress the wooden soldiers of the existing state of affairs? On the record, even as recited by LBJ, they ought to be able to plead not guilty and point an accusing finger at LBJ and his minions.

The existing state of affairs is one in which the purchasing power of the people's earnings and savings has declined to a point where a dollar can buy only 85 cents worth of goods, compared to when the Democrats took over the White House in 1961. In that same span of years, the balance of payments in respect to the rest of the world has shown a deficit each year, to a total of around \$18 billion, and the Government's gold reserves have shrunk from around \$17 billion to \$12.5 billion.

The status quo is a state of affairs in which the crime rate is increasing rapidly: According to FBI figures, 16 percent more crimes than last year, and 88 percent more crimes than in 1960, the last year "Wooden Soldier" Republican Eisenhower lived in the White House.

The status quo is a public debt of \$345 billion, \$55 billion more than when the Democrats resumed power, and deficits annually rising.

The status quo is a condition where rioting in the streets and pumpuses on the campuses have become commonplace.

We'll not suggest here that a war unresolved is also part of the status quo, for that part of LBJ's speech was nonpartisan and he did not put all blame on the Republicans.

We mention those other unappetizing aspects of the existing state of affairs, alias status quo, only because someone now and then should make a point in loyal opposition.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PROVIDING FOR ANNUAL INSTEAD OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF A NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1477) to amend section 301 of title III of the act of August 14, 1946, relating to the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a national advisory committee, to provide for annual meetings of such committee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1477

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth sentence of section 301 of title III of the Act to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products, approved August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1091), is amended to read as follows: "The committee shall meet annually and at such other times as are deemed necessary."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAYS, Mr. CABELL, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON objected; and, under the rule, the bill was stricken from the Consent Calendar.

WHEAT ALLOTMENT HARDSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1722) to amend the wheat acreage allotment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we can be reassured that this bill, which comes from the other body, has for its sole purpose the use of wheat allotments from those held in Government reserve for such specific purposes?

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. As the author of a companion bill introduced in the House—and this bill is an exact replica—I assure my good friend from Missouri that this bill provides an adjustment of wheat acreage allotments only within the existing rules of the national reserve that have been set up under law for many years to take care of strictly emergency situations.

Mr. HALL. I thank my colleague who serves so admirably on the Committee on Agriculture.

I ask one further question. Could this be interpreted as precedential or segmental legislation, and could the gentlewoman assure us whether it is for crop losses and/or pestilence only?

Mrs. MAY. It is for losses and pestilence only. It concerns a very serious situation within one county and is needed in that area.

So far as we know, there is no other reason. It adds one reason to the emergency reasons on the basis of which we can give help in this area to farmers who would have no other alternative than to add a few more acres to stay in business.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentlewoman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1722

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 334(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

amended (7 U.S.C. 1334(a)), be amended by inserting the language "(1)" between the words "used" and "to," and by striking out the period at the end of the sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following language: "or (2) to increase the allotment for any county, in which wheat is the principal grain crop produced, on the basis of its relative need for such increase if the average ratio of wheat acreage allotment to cropland on old wheat farms in such county is less by at least 20 per centum that such average ratio on old wheat farms in an adjoining county or counties in which wheat is the principal grain crop produced or if there is a definable contiguous area consisting of at least 10 per centum of the cropland acreage in such county in which the average ratio of wheat acreage allotment to cropland on old wheat farms is less by at least 20 per centum than such average ratio on the remaining old wheat farms in such county, provided that such low ratio of wheat acreage allotment to cropland is due to the shift prior to 1951 from wheat to one or more alternative income-producing crops which, because of plant disease or sustained loss of markets, may no longer be produced at a fair profit and there is no other alternative income-producing crop suitable for production in the area or county. The increase in the county allotment under clause (2) of the preceding sentence shall be used to increase allotments for old wheat farms in the affected area to make such allotments comparable with those on similar farms in adjoining areas or counties but the average ratio of increased allotments to cropland on such farms shall not exceed the average ratio of wheat acreage allotment to cropland on old wheat farms in the adjoining areas or counties."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

E. F. FORT, CORA LEE FORT CORBETT, AND W. R. FORT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2661) for the relief of E. F. Fort, Cora Lee Fort Corbett, and W. R. Fort.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

CHARLES WAVERLY WATSON, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8091) for the relief of Charles Waverly Watson, Jr.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

FIRST LT. ALLAN L. SCHOOLER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6325) for the relief of 2d Lt. Allan L. Schooler.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

DR. ANGEL REAUD, ALSO KNOWN AS ANGEL REAUD RAMOS IZQUIERDO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 503) for the relief of Dr. Angel Reaud, also known as Angel Reaud Ramos Izquierdo.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? There was no objection.

VISITACION ENRIQUEZ MAYPA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4386) for the relief of Visitacion Enriquez Maypa.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

VALENTINA SIDOROVA PARKEVICH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 811) for the relief of Valentina Sidorova Parkevich.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

DR. JOSE DEL RIO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7042) for the relief of Dr. Jose Del Rio.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? There was no objection.

JOSE BERNARDO GARCIA, M.D.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8257) for the relief of Jose Bernardo Garcia, M.D.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? There was no objection.

DR. LORENZO GALATAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10985) for the relief of Dr. Lorenzo Galatas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10985

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Lorenzo Galatas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of June 14, 1961.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAVORING THE SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concurrent resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

ARTHUR JEROME OLINGER, A MINOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 155) for the relief of Arthur Jerome Olinger, a minor, by his next friend, his father, George Henry Olinger, and George Henry Olinger, individually.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

CHESTER E. DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 233) for the relief of Chester E. Davis.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

JAMES W. ADAMS ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 234) for the relief of James W. Adams et al.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued February 6, 1968
For actions of February 5, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 16

CONTENTS

Balance of payments.....22	Foreign trade.....18,23	Research lands.....4
Cherries.....3	Health benefits.....27	Retirement.....27
Commodity exchanges.....1	Hide exports.....18	Shipping.....23
Conservation.....14	Livestock.....1	Supergrades.....9
Consumer credit.....16	Marketing.....25	Student loans.....2
Consumer protection.....16	Marketing orders.....3	Taxation.....13
Cotton.....34	Opinion poll.....6	Trading stamps.....7
Credit unions.....5	Peace Corps.....31	Veterans.....30
Crop insurance.....8	Personnel.....27	Water pollution.....11
Economic report.....12,19	Potatoes.....29	Water rights.....28
Education.....2,20,26	Poverty.....17	Watersheds.....33
Farm income.....13,21	Price stability.....19	Wild rivers.....14
Farm loans.....30	Property.....32	Wildlife.....15
Farm prices.....21	Public buildings.....10	World hunger.....24
Food prices.....7	Research.....29	

HIGHLIGHTS: House concurred in Senate amendments to commodity exchange bill. Both Houses received President's message on education. Sen. Kuchel introduced and discussed water rights bill.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 13094, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act (pp. H788-9). This bill will now be sent to the President. The bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act to--"(1) Require that futures commission merchants meet specified minimum financial standards... (2) Increase the penalties for certain law violations such as manipulation

and embezzlement...(3) Add livestock and livestock products to the commodities regulated under the act...(4) Authorize the issuance of cease-and-desist orders, after full opportunity for hearing and appeal to the courts, in cases where persons have been found guilty of violation of the law...(5) Require contract markets to enforce their rules relating to trading, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to disapprove rules made or proposed which violate or would violate provisions of the act, regulations, or orders of the Commission...(6) Spell out in detail certain administrative procedures which have long been followed, and which are clearly for the purpose of accomplishing the original intent of the act."

2. EDUCATION. Both Houses received the President's message on education, which recommends additional student loans and grants (H. Doc. 247); to House Education and Labor and Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. H778-81, S831-3

Rep. Perkins (p. H781) and Sen. Morse (pp. S862-3) commended the President's message.

Received from HEW two draft bills, the "Higher Education Amendments of 1968" and "Partnership for Earning and Learning Act of 1968"; to Education and Labor Committee. p. H806

3. CHERRIES. Rejected, 180-168, a motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 4282, to eliminate certain requirements with respect to effectuating marketing orders for cherries. (A two-thirds vote was required.) pp. H783-7

4. RESEARCH LANDS. Rejected, 202-138, a motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain research lands to Glendale, Ariz. (A two-thirds vote was required.) pp. H787-8

5. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6157, to permit Federal employees to purchase shares of Federal- or State-chartered credit unions through voluntary payroll allotment. pp. H789-92

6. OPINION POLL. Rep. McDade inserted a questionnaire which he is sending his constituents including items of interest to this Department. p. H798

7. TRADING STAMPS. Rep. Olsen inserted an article on the effect of trading stamps on food prices. p. H802

8. CROP INSURANCE. Both Houses received a GAO report of examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1967, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. pp. H806, S835

9. SUPERGRADES. Received from the Civil Service Commission reports with respect to positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 in various departments and agencies. p. H807

10. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Both Houses received from GSA a report of the status of construction, alteration, or acquisition of public buildings. pp. H807, S835

Kastenmeler	Myers	Schweiker
Kazen	Natcher	Scott
Kee	Nedzi	Selden
Keith	Nichols	Shipley
Kelly	O'Hara, Mich.	Sikes
King, Calif.	Olsen	Slack
Kirwan	O'Neal, Ga.	Smith, Iowa
Kyros	O'Neill, Mass.	Snyder
Landrum	Ottinger	Steed
Leggett	Patman	Stephens
Lennon	Patten	Stubblefield
McCarthy	Perkins	Stuckey
McClure	Philbin	Sullivan
McCulloch	Pike	Taylor
McEwen	Page	Teague, Calif.
McFall	Pollock	Teague, Tex.
Machen	Price, Ill.	Tenzer
Mahon	Pryor	Thompson, N.J.
Mathias, Md.	Pucinski	Udall
Matsunaga	Purcell	Ullman
Meeds	Randall	Van Deerin
Miller, Ohio	Reid, N.Y.	Vigorito
Mills	Rhodes, Pa.	Walker
Minish	Rodino	Watts
Mink	Rogers, Colo.	Whalen
Montgomery	Rooney, Pa.	White
Moore	Roth	Whitener
Morgan	Roush	Wilks
Morris, N. Mex.	Roybal	Wolf
Morton	Ruppe	Wright
Murphy, Ill.	Ryan	Young
Murphy, N.Y.	Scheuer	Zwach

NAYS—168

Adair	Ford, Gerald R.	Price, Tex.
Anderson, Ill.	Frelinghuysen	Quie
Arends	Fulton, Pa.	Quillen
Ashbrook	Gattys	Railsback
Ashmore	Green, Oreg.	Reid, Ill.
Ayres	Gross	Reifel
Baring	Grover	Reuss
Bates	Hagan	Rhodes, Ariz.
Battin	Haley	Riegle
Belcher	Hall	Roberts
Bell	Hammer-	Robison
Bennett	schmidt	Rogers, Fla.
Berry	Hanley	Roudebush
Betts	Hanna	St Germain
Bevill	Hardy	Sandman
Biester	Heckler, Mass.	Satterfield
Blatnik	Horton	Saylor
Bolton	Hosmer	Schadeberg
Bray	Hunt	Scherle
Broomfield	Hutchinson	Schneebell
Brotzman	Irwin	Schwengel
Brown, Mich.	Jacobs	Shriver
Broyhill, N.C.	Johnson, Pa.	Smith, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.	Karth	Smith, N.Y.
Buchanan	King, N.Y.	Springer
Burke, Fla.	Kleppe	Stafford
Burton, Utah	Kupferman	Stanton
Bush	Kuykendall	Steiger, Ariz.
Byrnes, Wis.	Kyl	Steiger, Wis.
Carter	Laird	Stratton
Casey	Langen	Taft
Cederberg	Latta	Talcott
Chamberlain	Lipscomb	Thompson, Ga.
Clancy	Lloyd	Thomson, Wis.
Clawson, Del.	Long, Md.	Tiernan
Cohelan	McClary	Tunney
Collier	McCloskey	Utt
Colmer	McDade	Vander Jagt
Conte	McMillan	Waldie
Corbett	MacGregor	Watkins
Cowger	Mailliard	Watson
Cunningham	Marsh	Whaley
Curtis	Martin	Whitten
Davis, Wis.	Mathias, Calif.	Widnall
Dellenback	Mayne	Wiggins
Denney	Meskill	Williams, Pa.
Derwinski	Michel	Wilson, Bob
Devine	Miller, Calif.	Winn
Dingell	Minshall	Wyatt
Dorn	Mize	Wyder
Dowdy	Moorhead	Wylie
Downing	Mosher	Wyman
Duncan	Nelsen	Yates
Dwyer	O'Konski	Zablocki
Erlenborn	Pelly	Zion
Findley	Pettis	
Flynt	Poff	

NOT VOTING—83

Abbt	Celler	Everett
Ashley	Clark	Farbstein
Barrett	Clausen	Fascell
Blackburn	Don H.	Feighan
Blanton	Cleveland	Fino
Bow	Conyers	Flood
Brock	Cramer	Fulton, Tenn.
Burleson	Diggs	Gallagher
Button	Edwards, Ala.	Gardner
Cabell	Edwards, Calif.	Goodell
Cahill	Eshleman	Goodling
Carey	Evans, Colo.	Gray

Gubser	Madden	Rooney, N.Y.
Gurney	May	Rosenthal
Halleck	Monagan	Rostenkowski
Halpern	Morse, Mass.	Rumsfeld
Hansen, Idaho	Moss	St. Onge
Harvey	Nix	Sisk
Hébert	O'Hara, Ill.	Skubitz
Hull	Passman	Smith, Okla.
Jonas	Pepper	Staggers
Jones, Ala.	Pickle	Tuck
Kluczynski	Pirnie	Vanik
Kornegay	Pool	Waggonner
Long, La.	Rarick	Wampler
Lukens	Rees	Wilson
McDonald,	Reinecke	Charles H.
Mich.	Resnick	
Macdonald,	Rivers	
Mass.	Ronan	

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof), the motion was rejected. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert and Mr. St. Onge for, with Mr. Gubser against.
 Mr. Rooney of New York and Mr. Carey for, with Mr. Reinecke against.
 Mr. Waggonner and Mr. Long of Louisiana for, with Mr. Cahill against.
 Mr. Kluczynski and Mr. Monagan for, with Mr. Goodling against.
 Mr. Barrett and Mr. Rostenkowski for, with Mr. Morse of Massachusetts against.
 Mr. Fascell and Mr. Feighan for, with Mr. Don H. Clausen against.
 Mr. Kornegay and Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Fino against.
 Mr. Nix and Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Halpern against.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson and Mr. Ronan for, with Mr. Bow against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Clark with Mr. Cramer.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Jonas.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Brock.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Cleveland.
 Mr. Cabell with Mr. Goodell.
 Mr. Vanik with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Tuck with Mr. Skubitz.
 Mr. Resnick with Mr. Pirnie.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Lukens.
 Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Button.
 Mr. Staggers with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Eshleman.
 Mr. Hardy with Mr. Smith of Oklahoma.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Gurney.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Wampler.
 Mr. Flood with Mrs. May.
 Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Gardner.
 Mr. Abbt with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
 Mr. Burleson with Mr. Rumsfeld.
 Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Edwards of California.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Pickle.
 Mr. Rarick with Mr. Blanton.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. Everett with Mr. Rees.
 Mr. Pool with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Conyers.

Messrs. IRWIN, TIERNAN, and MIZE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. RUPPE and REID of New York changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 974

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, upon payment by said city of such amount as he deems appropriate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due consideration to the public use thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty acres, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only after a final determination has been made by the Secretary that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. After such a determination has been made by the Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made, the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to the United States which shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate bill. It passed the other body and was referred to this House, and was considered by the Committee on Agriculture of this House, and was reported favorably by unanimous vote of that committee.

This bill authorizes the conveyance of certain land in the city of Glendale, Ariz., to that city from the Secretary of Agriculture. The land originally was purchased by the Secretary of Agriculture for \$4,500. It is now surplus to the needs of the Government.

The House amendment to the bill provides that the land may be conveyed for not less than \$35,000, assuring the U.S. Government of an enhancement of at least \$30,500 on the transaction. The property is being conveyed to the city for use only for public purposes, for park and recreation purposes, and reverts to the U.S. Government if it ceases to be so used.

The property is probably worth more on the open market than \$35,000. In fact there is a suggestion that it might be worth anywhere from \$140,000 to \$200,000. The Senate originally passed this bill without any assurance that there

would be any consideration paid to the Federal Government. Many Members are familiar with what is known as the Morse rule in the Senate. The House amendment complies with the so-called Morse rule, of providing a return to the Government of at least \$35,000.

I believe it is perfectly clear that this is in keeping with the usual practice of conveying public lands, except that there is a good deal better return to the Federal Government than takes place in many instances.

Our committee felt, all personalities aside, trying to consider only the question of the merits of the bill, that the bill should be passed and that it was a worthwhile undertaking. The committee asks for passage of this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time. I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 974, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 202, nays 138, not voting 92, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—202

Abernethy	Dickinson	Lloyd
Adair	Dole	McClory
Anderson, Ill.	Dow	McCloskey
Andrews, Ala.	Duncan	McClure
Andrews, N. Dak.	Dwyer	McCulloch
Arends	Edwards, La.	McDade
Ashbrook	Erlenborn	McEwen
Aspinall	Esch	MacGregor
Ayres	Findley	Mahon
Barling	Fisher	Malillard
Bates	Ford, Gerald R.	Marsh
Battin	Fountain	Martin
Belcher	Fraser	Mayne
Bell	Frelinghuysen	Meskill
Berry	Fulton, Pa.	Michel
Betts	Fuqua	Miller, Ohio
Blester	Gathings	Minshall
Boggs	Gross	Mize
Bolton	Grover	Montgomery
Bray	Gude	Moore
Brinkley	Hall	Morris, N. Mex.
Broomfield	Halleck	Morse, Mass.
Brotzman	Hammer-	Morton
Brown, Calif.	schmidt	Mosher
Brown, Mich.	Harrison	Myers
Brown, Ohio	Harsha	Natcher
Broyhill, N.C.	Hechler, W. Va.	Nelsen
Broyhill, Va.	Heckler, Mass.	Nichols
Buchanan	Hicks	O'Konski
Burke, Fla.	Horton	O'Neal, Ga.
Burton, Utah	Hosmer	Patman
Bush	Hunt	Pelly
Carter	Hutchinson	Perkins
Cederberg	Jacobs	Pettis
Chamberlain	Johnson, Calif.	Poage
Clancy	Johnson, Pa.	Poff
Clawson, Del	Jonas	Pollock
Collier	Jones, Mo.	Price, Tex.
Colmer	Kastenmeyer	Pryor
Conable	Keith	Purcell
Conte	King, N.Y.	Quie
Corbett	Kirwan	Quillen
Cowger	Kleppe	Rallsback
Cunningham	Kupferman	Reld, Ill.
Curtis	Kuykendall	Reld, N.Y.
Davis, Wls.	Kyl	Reifel
de la Garza	Laird	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dellenback	Landrum	Riegle
Denney	Langen	Robison
Derwinski	Latta	Rogers, Colo.
Devine	Leggett	Rogers, Fla.
	Lipscomb	Roth

Roudebush
Roush
Ruppe
Sandman
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder

Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Stelger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stubblefield
Taft
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wls.
Udall
Utt
Vander Jagt
Waldie

Watkins
Watson
Whalen
Whalley
White
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams, Pa.
Wilson, Bob
Wlenn
Wyatt
Wydler
Wyllie
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

NAYS—138

Adams
Addabbo
Anderson,
Tenn.
Annunzio
Ashmore
Bennett
Bevill
Bingham
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Casey
Cohelan
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Downing
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Ellberg
Fallon
Flynt
Foley
Friedel
Galifianakis
Garmatz
Gettys
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez

Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Hagan
Haley
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Helstoski
Henderson
Herlong
Hollfield
Holland
Howard
Hungate
Ichord
Irwin
Jarman
Joelson
Jones, N.C.
Karsten
Karth
Kazen
Kee
Kelly
King, Calif.
Kyros
Lennon
Long, Md.
McCarthy
McFall
McMillan
Machen
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Minish
Mink
Moorhead
Morgan
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nedzi
Olsen

O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Patten
Pike
Price, Ill.
Pucinski
Randall
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Roberts
Rodno
Rooney, Pa.
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Satterfield
Saylor
Scheuer
Shipley
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Sullivan
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thompson, N.J.
Tiernan
Tunney
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Walker
Watts
Whitener
Whitten
Willis
Wolf
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—92

Abbitt
Albert
Ashley
Barrett
Blackburn
Blanton
Bow
Brock
Burleson
Button
Byrnes, Wls.
Cabell
Cahill
Carey
Celler
Clark
Clausen,
Don H.
Cleveland
Conyers
Cramer
Diggs
Dowdy
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Farbstein
Fascell
Felghan
Fino
Flood
Ford,
William D.
Fulton, Tenn.
Gallagher
Gardner
Goodell
Goodling
Gray
Gubser
Gurney
Halpern
Hansen, Idaho
Hansen, Wash.
Hardy
Harvey
Hébert
Hull
Jones, Ala.
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Long, La.
Lukens
McDonald,
Mich.
Macdonald,
Mass.
Madden
Mathias, Calif.
Mathias, Md.
May

Mills
Monagan
Moss
Nix
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Passman
Pepper
Philbin
Pickle
Pirnie
Pool
Rarick
Rees
Reinecke
Resnick
Rivers
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Rumsfeld
St. Onge
Smith, Okla.
Staggers
Stuckey
Tuck
Vanik
Waggonner
Wampler
Wilson,
Charles H.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Blackburn.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.
Mr. Monagan with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Button.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Edwards of California.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Rumsfeld.
Mr. Ronan with Mr. Eshleman.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Cabell with Mr. Smith of Oklahoma.
Mr. Vanik with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Tuck with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Goodling.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Mathias of California.
Mr. Hull with Mrs. May.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Wampler.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Dow.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
Mr. Flood with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Philbin.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Blanton.
Mr. Albert with Mr. Mills.
Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Jones of Alabama.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Evans of Colorado.
Mr. Everett with Mr. William D. Ford.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Passman.
Mr. Pickle with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.
Mr. Rarick with Mr. Stuckey.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Pool.
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Rees.

Mr. BARING, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ERLÉNBOEN, and Mr. TAYLOR changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

AMENDING THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 13094), an act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "any".

Page 14, line 25, strike out "voked. Upon" and insert "voked." and "Upon".

Page 16, line 10, after "9(b)" insert ": Provided, That any such cease and desist order against any respondent in any case of manipulation of, or attempt to manipulate, the price of any commodity shall be issued only in conjunction with an order issued against such respondent under section 6(b) of this Act".

Page 19, strike out lines 11 to 17, inclusive, and insert "financial requirements under section 4f of this Act: Provided, That pending final determination under clause (B) or (C), registration shall not be granted: And provided further, That the applicant may appeal from a refusal of registration under clause

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

May 28, 1968

from the committee report was inserted: "The purpose of this legislation, ...is to make nonreimbursable the cost of the work which was necessary to rehabilitate the Eklutna Federal hydroelectric power project in Alaska because of damage caused by the earthquake of March 27, 1964." p. S6554

5. TRUST TERRITORY. Passed with amendments S. 3073, to promote the economic development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted: "The purpose of S. 3073,...as amended, is to establish a Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Economic Development Loan Fund to promote the development of private enterprise and private industry in the trust territory. It would bring the total economic development authorization fund to a \$5 million level." pp. S6555-6
6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Symington questioned the policy of economic aid to India at the time India continues to purchase military arms from the Soviet Union. pp. S6569-70
7. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Magnuson inserted an article to "set the record straight" on Sweden's attitude toward commerce with this country. pp. D6571-2
Sen. Tydings expressed support for "the concept of liberalized trade and continued prosperity as reflected in President Johnson's foreign policy proposals." p. S6584
Sen. Mondale announced that the S. Banking and Currency Committee will commence hearings on June 4 on East-West trade. p. S6562
8. FOOD STAMPS; HOUSING. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a transcript of a TV interview in which he outlined provisions of the food stamp bill he recently introduced, and the housing bill. p. S6578
9. NATIONAL DEBT. Sen. Byrd, Va., expressed concern for the low- and middle-economic groups who pay the bulk of the taxes to pay the increased interest on the national debt. p. S6516
10. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Mansfield commended Sen. Proxmire for his efforts toward getting a truth-in-lending law at this time. p. S6520
11. RECREATION. At the request of Sen. Mansfield S. 444, to establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in the State of Utah and Wyoming, was passed over. p. S6556

HOUSE

12. FORESTRY; INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3306, to hold in trust the watershed within the Carson National Forest for the Pueblo Indians (H. Rept. 1490). p. H4386
13. LANDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz. p. H4386

14. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 17268, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950. p. H4386
15. HIGHWAYS. Received from the Public Works Committee a report, "Federal-State Highway Management Practices and Procedures" (H. Rept. 1506). p. H4386
16. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Public Works Committee approval of work plans of several watershed projects. pp. H4323-5
17. WORLD TRADE. Both Houses received the President's trade expansion message (H. Doc. 322); to House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee (pp. H4325-7, S6516-18). The President submitted to Congress the Trade Expansion Act of 1968 which he stated will: "--maintain our negotiating authority to settle--advantageously--trade problems and disputes. --carry out the special Geneva agreement on chemicals and other products. --improve the means through which American firms and workers can adjust to new competition from increased imports."
18. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 347-28, with an amendment H. R. 17522, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. H4329-57). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Rooney to limit net aggregate expenditures to \$1,989,640,000 (p. H4357).
19. LIVESTOCK. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "passed over without prejudice H. R. 10241, sheep scrapie eradication program." p. D492
20. PEACE CORPS. The Foreign Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15087, to authorize the further amendment of the Peace Corps Act. p. D492
21. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee action S. 1251, amended, to make certain reclamation project expenses nonreimbursable; and H. R. 5117, to authorize the construction and operation of stage 1 of the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Tex. pp. D492-3
22. CAFETERIA. Reps. Reinecke and Henderson deplored the "misuse" of the Dept.'s cafeteria by members of the Poor Peoples' Campaign. pp. H4324, H4358
23. CREDIT. Rep. Annunzio commended the passage of the truth-in-lending bill. p. H4358
24. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Van Deerlin stated that he intended to support the motion tomorrow to instruct the House conferees on the tax-expenditure bill "to insist the expenditure reductions be held to \$4 billion rather than \$6 billion." pp. H4359-60

CONSIDERATION OF S. 974

MAY 28, 1968.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 1191]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 1191, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



CONSIDERATION OF S. 974

MAY 28, 1968.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 1191]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 1191, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 254

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1191

[Report No. 1497]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1968

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 974) to authorize
5 the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the
6 city of Glendale, Arizona. After general debate, which shall
7 be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one
8 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
9 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agricul-
10 ture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-
11 minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill
12 for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill

1 to the House with such amendments as may have been
2 adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as
3 ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage
4 without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

RESOLUTION

Providing for consideration of S. 974 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

By Mr. MADDEN

MAY 28, 1968

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 11, 1968
For actions of June 10, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 98

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....11	Electrification.....19	Loans.....19,28
Air pollution.....9,21	Expenditures.....2,30	Monopolies.....12
Appropriations.....1	Extension service.....16	Patents.....13
Atomic energy.....22	Farming.....27	Personnel.....35
Basin compact.....14	Farm labor.....7	Poverty.....8,28
Budget.....23	Fish protein.....20	Recreation.....29
Buildings.....6	Food additives.....34	Research.....17
Census.....39	Foreign affairs.....5,27	Safety.....38
Clothing.....30	Foreign trade.....37	Taxation.....2,30,33
Conservation.....29	Health.....7,10,38	Trade fairs.....24
Credit.....15	Indemnity payments.....40	Transportation.....3,24
Dairy.....40	Hunger.....10,20,25,27,36	Unemployment.....8
Education.....16	Information.....31	Water pollution.....26
	Lands.....4,32	Wheat.....18

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. House received conference report on tax-expenditure bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to D.C. extension service bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 17734, to provide supplemental appropriations for payment of salary increases for Federal employees (H. Rept. 1531) (p. H4798). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the committee action compared with the Budget request on items for this Department.

2. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Received the conference report on H. R. 15414, the tax adjustment bill (H. Rept. 1533). pp. H4677-701, H4798
Rep. Gross asked for a bill of particulars as to where the \$6 billion reduction in spending is to be made. p. H4701
3. TRANSPORTATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 15190, to provide for an investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (H. Rept. 1535). pp. H4702, H4798
4. LANDS. Passed with amendments S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., for public park purposes, approximately 20 acres of land which constitute the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station which is no longer used by the Department for poultry research (pp. H4719-22). The rule under which the bill was considered was agreed to earlier (p. H4704).
5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Pirne, as president of the U. S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union reported to Congress on the international issues discussed at the spring conference. pp. H4725-32
6. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6589, to insure that public buildings financed with Federal funds are designed and constructed to accommodate the physically handicapped (H. Rept. 1532). p. H4798
7. HEALTH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15758, to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend and improve regional medical programs, to extend the authorization of grants for health of migratory agricultural workers, to provide for specialized facilities for alcoholics and narcotic addicts (H. Rept. 1536). p. H4798
Rep. ^{Canine} spoke in favor of the proposed Health Manpower Act of 1968. pp. H4790-2).
Howard
8. POVERTY; UNEMPLOYMENT. Rep./spoke in favor of proposed legislation which he is cosponsoring with Rep. Bennett, to provide tax incentives to private employers to take on the hard-core unemployed. p. H4790
Rep. Patman commended the role which credit unions play in the war on poverty. pp. H4793-4
9. AIR POLLUTION. Received from HEW the first annual report on the progress in the prevention and control of air pollution; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H4798
10. HUNGER. Received from HEW a report on the incidence of serious hunger and malnutrition and related health problems; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H4798

Joelson	Morse, Mass.	Shriver
Johnson, Calif.	Morton	Sikes
Johnson, Pa.	Mosher	Skubitz
Janes, Mo.	Myers	Slack
Jones, N.C.	Natcher	Smith, Calif.
Karsh	Nedzi	Smith, Iowa
Kastenmeier	Nelsen	Smith, N.Y.
Kazen	Nichols	Smith, Okla.
Kee	O'Hara, Mich.	Springer
Keith	O'Konski	Stafford
King, Calif.	Olsen	Staggers
King, N.Y.	Ottinger	Steed
Kirwan	Passman	Steiger, Ariz.
Kleppe	Patman	Steiger, Wis.
Kornegay	Patten	Stephens
Kuykendall	Perkins	Stratton
Kyl	Pettis	Stubblefield
Laird	Pickles	Stuckey
Langen	Pike	Sullivan
Latta	Pirnie	Talcott
Leggett	Poage	Taylor
Lennon	Poff	Teague, Calif.
Lipscomb	Pollock	Tenzer
Lloyd	Pool	Thompson, Ga.
Long, Md.	Price, Ill.	Tiernan
Lukens	Pryor	Tunney
McCarthy	Pucinski	Udall
McClary	Purcell	Ullman
McCloskey	Randall	Utt
McClure	Rarick	Van Deerlin
McDade	Rees	Vanik
McDonald, Mich.	Reid, Ill.	Vigorito
McEwen	Reid, N.Y.	Waggonner
McFall	Reifel	Waldie
Macdonald, Mass.	Reinecke	Walker
MacGregor	Reuss	Wampler
Machen	Rhodes, Ariz.	Watkins
Madden	Riegle	Watson
Mahon	Roberts	Watts
Mailliard	Robison	Whalen
Marsh	Rodino	Whalley
Martin	Rogers, Colo.	White
Mathias, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.	Whitener
Matunaga	Rosenthal	Widnall
May	Roth	Wiggins
Meeds	Roush	Williams, Pa.
Meskill	Roybal	Willis
Miller, Calif.	Rumsfeld	Wilson, Bob
Miller, Ohio	Ruppe	Wilson, Charles H.
Mills	Ryan	Wolf
Minish	Sandman	Wyatt
Mink	Saylor	Wydler
Minshall	Schadeberg	Wyllie
Mize	Scherle	Yates
Monagan	Schneebeli	Young
Montgomery	Schweiker	Zablocki
Moore	Schwengel	Zion
Morgan	Scott	
	Selden	
	Shipley	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—121

Abernethy	Fallon	Murphy, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.	Farbstein	Murphy, N.Y.
Annunzio	Fino	Nix
Ashbrook	Flynt	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashley	Frelinghuysen	O'Neal, Ga.
Ayres	Gallagher	O'Neill, Mass.
Barrett	Gardner	Pelly
Bell	Gettys	Pepper
Blester	Gialmo	Philbin
Bingham	Gibbons	Podell
Blanton	Gilbert	Price, Tex.
Boggs	Green, Oreg.	Quile
Bolton	Gurney	Quillen
Bow	Halpern	Railsback
Brasco	Hanna	Resnick
Brinkley	Hansen, Idaho	Rhodes, Pa.
Bush	Hardy	Rivers
Cabell	Harrison	Ronan
Carey	Hawkins	Rooney, N.Y.
Carter	Hébert	Rooney, Pa.
Clausen, Don H.	Helstoski	Rostenkowski
Cleveland	Herlong	Roudebush
Colmer	Holland	St. Germain
Conte	Hungate	St. Onge
Conyers	Jones, Ala.	Satterfield
Corbett	Karsten	Scheuer
Corman	Kelly	Sisk
Cowger	Kluczynski	Snyder
Curtis	Kupferman	Stanton
Daddario	Kyros	Taft
Davis, Ga.	Landrum	Teague, Tex.
Dawson	Long, La.	Thompson, N.J.
Dent	McCulloch	Thomson, Wis.
Derwinski	McMillan	Tuck
Diggs	Mathias, Md.	Vander Jagt
Dingell	Mayne	Whitten
Donohue	Michel	Winn
Dorn	Moorhead	Wright
Dulski	Morris, N. Mex.	Wyman
Evins, Tenn.	Moss	Zwach

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hungate with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Boggs with Frelinghuysen.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Kupferman.
Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Railsback.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bell.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Biester.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Conte.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Podell with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. McCulloch.
Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Snyder.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.
Mr. Tuck with Mr. Mayne.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Price of Texas.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Quillen.
Mr. St. Germain with Mr. Quile.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Thompson of Wisconsin.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Winn.
Mr. Kyros with Mr. Wyman.
Mr. Diggs, Jr., with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Zwach.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Blanton with Mr. Morris of New Mexico.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey.

Mr. Nix with Mr. Bingham.
Mr. Dulski with Mr. Gibbons.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Helstoski.
Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Ashley.
Mr. Brinkley with Mr. Moorhead.
Mr. Murphy of Illinois with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Flynt.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Cabell.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Gialmo.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. St. Onge.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Holland.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. O'Hara of Illinois.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Ronan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 974, with Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BELCHER] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of bill that oftentimes comes before this House.

Back in 1921 the people of Glendale, Ariz., conveyed 10 acres of land which was at that time out at the edge of the town, to the U.S. Government for the purpose of a poultry experiment station.

In 1933 the Government bought an additional 10 acres of land, for which it paid \$4,500.

The purpose of the purchase has long since been fulfilled, and the Department of Agriculture has declared that it no longer needs this station.

The needs for research of this sort have passed in this area. The objectives have been accomplished. Only 4 percent of the chickens in the United States come from the five-State area served.

The facilities are outmoded. They are in need of costly replacement if they are to be used any longer.

The area is no longer agricultural, but urban.

Fifteen buildings were recommended for demolition in 1960. None of the buildings or laboratories are suitable for experimentation under controlled and environmental conditions of modern scientific research.

The Department feels that it would be a great waste of public money and effort to continue this research station.

The land has, however, been pretty well surrounded by the city. It is now urban in character. This property is said to be worth as much as \$140,000 and some estimates go up to \$200,000 as to its value. We think these estimates are excessive.

The legislation proposes that the land should be reconveyed to the city of Glendale for use as a public park with a

reservation that when it ceases to be used for such public purposes, it would revert to the United States of America.

The bill, as amended by the House committee, provides that the city of Glendale shall pay not less than \$35,000 to the U.S. Government.

Now, remember, the Government has an investment of only \$4,500 in the whole of the land. It is a pretty good profit to the United States in any event, and especially so when it is conveying it all for public purposes. The general practice is to convey for about \$1 for public purposes. But in this case we are going to get \$35,000 for something that the United States has no need whatever, and it is still to be kept in use for public purposes.

To the Committee on Agriculture this decision seems to be a sound deal and an equitable procedure, and in line with the practice which has been followed all over the United States. The Committee on Agriculture urges the passage of the bill.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, do I understand the distinguished gentleman to say that the U.S. Government originally owned a great portion of this land and conveyed it?

Mr. POAGE. No; the city of Glendale, Ariz., gave the U.S. Government the original 10 acres without cost to the Government. Then some 8 or 9 years later the Government did buy an additional 10 acres and paid \$4,500 for it.

Mr. JOELSON. And was that, so far as the gentleman knows, the market value at that time?

Mr. POAGE. At the time it was purchased, that was the market value. That was during the depression, incidentally.

Mr. JOELSON. But the original 10 acres or whatever it was, was an outright gift?

Mr. POAGE. That was an outright gift by the people of Glendale to the Government.

Mr. JOELSON. I see. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I think the chairman of the committee has covered the purposes of this bill very well.

I might add just a few things. Originally, as the gentleman said, this property was used for poultry research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Poultry is no longer an important segment of our economy in that particular area.

The buildings on this ground are old and antiquated and are no longer suited for research. The Department does not feel justified in expending a large sum of money to improve and modernize these buildings.

As the chairman said, originally the 10 acres of this land was a gift to the Federal Government from the people of Glendale, Ariz. That gift occurred in 1921. In 1933 the Federal Government acquired an additional 10 acres.

This ground is to be reported to the General Services Administration as excess property. It can only be transferred—and there was some question about this—it can only be transferred

after it has been declared surplus property and when no other agency has a need for it.

I do not know whether the chairman has said this, but this ground may only be used for recreational or park purposes. If it is used for any other purpose, the ground immediately reverts to the Federal Government.

Originally the bill called for no payment for this transfer. Some of the members of the committee thought it was improper, and the bill does now call for some payment to the Federal Government.

I yield so much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill. It is a good bill. It is a fair and equitable bill.

Mr. Chairman, S. 974 should be adopted. It provides for the sale of 20 acres of land which was formerly occupied by the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station. This station has been closed.

The bill provides that no sale shall be made unless this land is declared surplus pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. In the event such a declaration is made, the city of Glendale, Ariz., will be allowed to buy this land for a price no less than \$35,000. The sale to Glendale will be for park and recreational purposes only. In the event the use is changed, the land would revert to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion this is a fair bill. The price of \$35,000 is a fair price. It should be borne in mind that 10 acres of the 20 acres to be sold was originally given to the Federal Government without charge by the city of Glendale. The other 10 acres was bought by the Federal Government for \$4,500. Thus, on this transaction the Federal Government will show a net profit of \$30,500. I submit that this is a much happier result than we usually expect from real estate transactions of the Federal Government.

Glendale is a rapidly growing city. It needs a park in the area in which this land is situated. As a matter of fact, if this land were to be disposed of in some other way, I think it would be fair to expect the city of Glendale to come to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for a grant to buy other lands in this area for park purposes. I am sure that all of the Members of the House will agree with me that the solution offered here, with its profit to the Federal Government, is better for the taxpayers of the United States than would be the alternative.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. STEIGER of Arizona (at the request of Mr. RHODES of Arizona) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, S. 974 is a bill which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., for public park purposes, approximately 20

acres of land which at present constitute the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station.

This station has been closed by the Department of Agriculture and poultry research has been discontinued in this area for primarily, economical reasons.

The land is located within the city of Glendale. In 1921, prior to the establishment of the Southwest Poultry Station, the local citizens raised the money to pay for the station property. After it was purchased by these private subscriptions, it was donated to the Secretary of Agriculture for poultry research.

Later, in 1933, the Government acquired by eminent domain proceedings an addition to the grounds.

Since the Department of Agriculture no longer desires to use this property for its intended purpose, or any purpose, I would strongly urge that the property be returned to the city for public park purposes, particularly since one-half of it was donated by the citizens of the city. The mayor and the city council are anxious to develop the land.

The city badly needs park acreage. The size of the parcel is large enough and its geographical location makes it particularly valuable for these purposes.

S. 974 as amended by the Committee on Agriculture would provide for payment by the city of a sum, determined by the Secretary of no less than \$35,000. There is also a reverter clause in the event the land is not used for public park or recreational purposes.

It seems patently proper that the Department of Agriculture, which is no longer able to use the land for the purposes originally donated, should return it to the citizens of the city.

I strongly urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL].

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is not the most important issue facing the Congress. It involves no expenditure of funds. It has no very far-reaching significance. But it is important to the people of Glendale, Ariz., and I believe it is clearly in the public interest to pass it.

As my colleagues know, this little bill has been brought to the floor on several previous occasions. Each time it has failed of passage. I think we all know that its defeats have resulted from controversy unrelated to its particular merits.

Mr. Chairman, I have received a letter from Senator CARL HAYDEN, the sponsor of S. 974, asking my assistance in passing this bill. Although Glendale is not in my district, I am personally familiar with the situation and strongly endorse this bill. I am pleased to join with Senator HAYDEN in asking that the bill be given consideration on its own merits today.

S. 974 has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture. It has received the customary careful scrutiny of that committee, and I know how careful that scrutiny is because I have

appeared before that committee many times myself. As we see the bill today it has been amended by the committee to provide for a purchase price not to exceed \$35,000, and I think we can agree that for a parcel which cost the Government \$4,500 this is not an unreasonable figure, either for the Federal Government or for the city of Glendale.

The 20 acres in question, formerly used for the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, is no longer needed by the Federal Government. It is needed by the city of Glendale for park and recreational development.

In view of all these considerations I hope my colleagues will give this bill their wholehearted endorsement and support today.

Mr. Chairman, you may know that I have circularized all of my colleagues in an effort to bring this matter to a conclusion. I have also circulated the letter I have received from Senator HAYDEN asking approval of this legislation. I should now like to read that letter into the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., May 27, 1968.

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MO: As you know, on February 5, the House failed to achieve a two-thirds majority vote on the motion to suspend the rules on S. 974, my bill to convey land to the City of Glendale, Arizona. This was the third time this bill failed of passage in the House.

I am sure you are aware of the unfortunate circumstances behind the House actions on this legislation—circumstances that have nothing whatsoever to do with the merits of the bill itself. The House leadership assisted in every way it could, and Chairman Poage took a personal interest in the bill during the floor consideration.

At this time, I feel that you can be of help and would appreciate your contacting your colleagues in the hope that you can convince them of the equities of the Glendale bill in order to have it brought up once more for passage before the 90th Congress adjourns.

With best regards, I remain
Yours very sincerely,

CARL HAYDEN.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 974

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty acres, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only after a final determina-

tion has been made by the Secretary that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. After such a determination has been made by the Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made, the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to the United States which shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

Mr. POAGE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "Arizona," insert the words: "upon payment by said city of such amount as he deems appropriate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due consideration to the public use thereof,".

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time primarily by way of inquiry. I am chairman of the Real Estate Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. When this bill came up before I had some question in my mind as to why this action was being taken because, so far as I know, it is perfectly permissible to have land revert to the Federal Government and be disposed of in the usual procedures whereby there are opportunities for local communities to come in and share under the legislation already enacted. So the purpose of my inquiry at this point is to ask, Why was not that procedure followed here? Why was not the land declared surplus so as to let the local community come in and make whatever public purpose bid it wanted to for that property?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If the procedure my friend from Florida has outlined had been followed, the sale would have been at auction and anybody would have been eligible to bid on the piece of land, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. BENNETT. Yes; the gentleman knows that. As I understand, the law provides that a local community can

come in, make certain suggestions, and be given opportunities above other people if the land is intended for a public purpose.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman is undoubtedly correct on the law. However, there were other matters that came into play, among them being a reluctance on the part of the General Services Administration to make the decision which would have been necessary to put this particular land into that category. They asked for congressional guidance on it. We see no reason why that guidance should not be given. The land is ideally suited for park purposes.

If the land were put up for auction, it would be impossible for the city to buy it for a limited purpose such as this for several reasons, one being the laws of the State of Arizona as to the type of payment which can be made for land under conditions such as this.

I hope my good friend from Florida will believe me when I tell him all avenues have been explored to get this land into the hands of the city of Glendale, which all of us believe is for the highest and best use.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, my reason is that in similar cases that have come before us, the land has been sold at its fair market value. We have had some cases like that. But this case is just to bypass the ordinary procedure of having it revert to GSA and having it be disposed of through that procedure. This is land which is worth obviously a great deal more than \$35,000, and it is being made available to the city of Glendale at a price very much cheaper than other people in the United States have to pay for land like that which is sold by the Federal Government.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, may I differ with the gentleman as to the value of the land. As I say, ever since I have been in Congress this has been under discussion. The gentleman should bear in mind that 10 acres of this land was a gift from the city of Glendale to the Federal Government. There is a certain equity which the gentleman, I think, will not deny. We are talking about a purchase of 10 acres, not of 20 acres. This land otherwise would have to go to the highest and best use, and the highest and best use for this otherwise would be for residential purposes. The going value for residential purposes in that area is less than approximately \$4,000 per acre. The price contained in this bill as a floor is a price which is in my opinion in excess of the value of the land for a limited purpose such as this, and which is about the price which would have to be paid if it were to be sold for residential purposes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that if the appraisal of \$140,000, is divided by two, it is \$70,000 for the land for which the U.S. Government paid \$4,500 and the Government only bought one half of the land. We should also consider the fact that the appraisal is for a fee simple title, and we are not giving a fee simple title. There

is no private owner on earth who would pay \$70,000 for the right to use this for public park purposes, and there is no market even at \$35,000, which is the price fixed in here as a minimum.

What we have done is that we simply assumed half the appraisal went to the land the Government bought, and that the other 10 acres is not worth more than half as much with this use limitation on it as would be a fee simple title. We get down then to \$35,000 theoretically, but with no possible purchaser, because there would be no purchaser who would buy this land with those title limitations thereon—nobody except the city of Glendale which wants and needs this land for a public park.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BENNETT was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, the main reason why I stood on the floor today to speak is that, the last time this bill was up the press reported that there were some extraneous matters which caused some people to cast negative votes at that time. Certainly those matters had nothing to do with my vote. I intend to cast a negative vote today because of what I have today discussed and this was my reason for a negative vote before.

This is giving a special benefit to a local community which is not generally given to most local communities throughout the United States; because generally such land goes at the fair market value, if it has to pass through the GSA route, and the GSA route is set up in such a way as to permit the local communities to come in and make special pleas for public uses.

I would like to make straight for the RECORD that my stand with respect to my negative vote before and today is based on the fact that we are giving an advantage to this community which we do not allow to other communities generally. It might be said that there is an equity in the park purpose but that is covered by general law.

So I must say unless this bill is amended I would expect to vote against it again.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I do not believe we should add too many more remarks about this. I should just like to say in rebuttal to the last remarks of my good friend from Florida that everything has been done which I believe properly should be done to make sure the Federal Government and the city of Glendale get a good deal on this particular matter.

I do not believe it is necessary to remind my colleagues in the Committee that the Federal Government has appropriated large sums of money for the purpose of acquiring land or allowing local communities to acquire land for park purposes. There are, in the budget for this year, appropriation requests for millions of dollars for this purpose.

Certainly, it is not too farfetched to make an analogy here. If indeed the

argument of the gentleman from Florida has merit, if the city of Glendale is getting something here, then certainly it is not any more than any other city in the United States could get if a proper grant were asked for, through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and allowed.

I will state again, that in my opinion, the appraisal for this land is completely overpriced. I am familiar with the land. I know exactly where it is. I know perfectly well if that land is worth \$14,000 an acre there is an awful lot of other land around there that could be bought at that price. The price is just not that high for land in that area.

In my opinion this is a good bill. It has been worked over by all of us from Arizona. The esteemed senior Senator from Arizona is most interested in the bill. My colleagues from the second and third districts are for the bill. We feel it is absolutely necessary for this growing city to have a park in that area.

I suggest it would be utterly foolish for us to take this land, to sell it to the highest bidder, and to have the city of Glendale turn around next year and ask for a grant from HUD to buy 20 acres more of land in that area for a park. That is exactly what would happen.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last six words.

I feel that I should comment on the action of the Committee on Agriculture on this bill. I believe the implication was given that we did not give it fair and adequate consideration. I think that is contrary to the fact.

The Committee on Agriculture, like most other committees, I believe, recognizes that when a government acquires land, oftentimes there are certain equities involved. We have believed that when local communities paid for the cost of the land, that placed them in a quite different position from the one occupied when the Government simply has gone in and purchased at the best price it could land in the community.

In this case, the circumstances of a gift apply to the first 10 acres involved. Consequently, there needed to be something more than a mere harsh application of general rules set down in the general law.

We felt that the other body was exactly correct in taking this into consideration.

Then, when there is a required special and public use for the land, as there is in this case, we felt that, too, properly required a special consideration or treatment of that land, and we took that into consideration.

Then when there is a question about the validity of an appraisal, as there clearly is in this case, we felt that this, also, justified special consideration. It does not mean appraisers are dishonest when they are out of line with what others think is a reasonable appraisal. Reasonable and honest men have differing opinions about value. Our committee felt that this appraisal sounded, on its face, to be an extremely high figure for land in a relatively small town.

Taking all those things into consideration, the committee felt the only way there could be an effective and equitable disposition of this matter was to have the Congress pass upon these matters rather than to submit it to the general procedure that it would go through if sold under auction by the General Services Administration.

Your committee felt that the other body had sent us a sound piece of legislation, but there was not any specific provision in the Senate bill as to exactly how much the Federal Government should get. We took what some called the "Morse formula," from the distinguished Senator from Oregon, and applied that. We came out with \$35,000 as a minimum amount to be paid to the U.S. Government.

Now, remember this: The U.S. Government has an investment of \$4,500 in this land. Only \$4,500 in land. You are going to come out with a clear profit of \$30,500. I submit this is a great deal better than the Government ordinarily comes out, either in special bills or in general legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is a pretty good deal for the Federal Government. The Committee on Agriculture has given it pretty fair consideration. I think we tried to bring about an equitable solution for everybody involved, and I hope the House will support us on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 974), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., pursuant to House Resolution 1191, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GUN CONTROL LAW—COMMUNICATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the

June 11, 1968

13. GRAINS. Sen. Jordan announced hearings have been scheduled for Mon., June 17, on S. 272, S. 2069, and H. R. 15794, the grain inspection bills. p. S6997
14. CREDIT UNION. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 14907 to amend the Federal Credit Union Act (amended so as to incorporate texts of S. 3002, 3214, and 3395, bills also proposing amendments to this act); and H. R. 6157, to authorize payroll savings deductions for credit union shares for Federal employees (with amendment substituting language of S. 1084). p. D535
15. TRADE. The Commerce Committee reconsidered its action of May 21, and voted to report without amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3065, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act by providing for temporary injunctions or restraining orders for certain violations of that act. p. D535
Sen. Javits inserted his speech "Where Is Leadership in U. S. Trade Policy?" made before a recent conference on U. S. trade policy. pp. S7051-2
16. ELECTRIFICATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with additional amendment S. 2445, to establish guidelines for the Federal Power Commission in its licensing authority. p. D535
17. EDUCATION. Sen. Yarborough submitted a technical amendment to S. 3098, the Higher Education Amendments of 1968. p. S6997
18. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Yarborough announced that a subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee will resume hearings June 12, on S. 2864, the occupational safety and health bill, and inserted a related article. pp. S6997-8
19. CROP INSURANCE. Sen. Jordan praised the Federal crop insurance program. pp. S7001-2
20. CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a Tex. Conservation Council, Inc. resolution in favor of establishing a Big Thicket National Park in Tex. p. S7007
21. POVERTY. Sen. Ribicoff inserted several editorials concerned with present welfare programs. pp. S7011-3
22. PUBLIC LANDS. Concurred in House amendment to S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., for public park purposes, approximately 20 acres of land which constitute the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station which is no longer used by the Department for poultry research (p. S7044). This bill will now be sent to the President.
23. BUILDINGS. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a statement by Sen. Bartlett in support of S. 222, his bill to construct Federal buildings to accommodate the physically handicapped. pp. S7044-5

24. SHIPPING. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a chart showing the increase in free world ships carrying cargo to North Vietnam. p. S7045
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced it is the intention of the Senate to debate the International Grains Arrangement of 1967 on Wed. p. S704

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. HUNGER. Sen. Percy inserted two articles which tell of efforts that have begun to define and deal with hunger and malnutrition in the State of Ill. p. E5157
- Rep. Fisher said that the report "Hunger, U. S. A." was soon "proven to be a conglomeration of unconfirmed and utterly misleading claims and distortions." p. E5193
- Rep. Abbitt inserted articles which have been written to show that many of the so-called findings in the hunger report were "greatly exaggerated, if not fabricated." pp. E5205-8
- Rep. Edwards, Calif., inserted letters from constituents showing their reaction to the CBS production, "Hunger in America." pp. E5227-9
- Rep. Passman inserted an article which refutes the claim that there is "'chronic hunger'" in the U. S. pp. E5233-4
27. SYSTEMS. Sen. Scott inserted a speech, "The Systems Approach in Social Legislation." pp. E5158-60
28. FARMING; FOREIGN AID. Sen. McGee commended the Univ. of Wyoming in the work its college of agriculture has done to help Afghanistan increase its food production. pp. E5166-7
29. BUDGET. Sen. Scott inserted an article, "Congress Grabs for Fiscal Reins", and stated that it "outlines how Congress is trying to reassert its role in the budget process." pp. E5174-5
30. OPINION POLL. Reps. Hamilton and Latta inserted results of questionnaires which include items of interest to this Department. pp. E5189, E5247-8
31. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Resnick stated that "exemption provisions of the proposed poultry inspection bill are so broad in scope that the total consumer protection intent of this bill will be substantially impaired." p. E5191
32. FOREST RESEARCH. Rep. Kastenmeier praised the Forest Products Laboratory for its development of a new system of house construction which gives promises of savings of 10 to 15 percent over costs of comparable conventionally built houses. p. E5209
33. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Galifianakis inserted Small Business Administrator Smoot's address on community growth and industrial development. pp. E5239-41
34. PATENTS. Rep. Kastenmeier spoke in favor of copyright law revisions and inserted a report, "Automated Information Systems and Copyright Law." pp. E5261-6

this manner. But I do not know of an alternative that will work.

We have listened to much testimony. We have storerooms of testimony on the subject. All of it comes to the same conclusion; namely, that the Secretary of Commerce or someone in the Bureau of the Budget thinks that the merchant marine can be operated in some other way.

Of course, some other industries do not have subsidies. The Senator from Ohio said they do not have subsidies in order to compete. But many of them do. Did we not provide the industries of the United States with a tax credit exemption? Of course we did.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is what I was going to ask about.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What about agriculture? I favor subsidies for agriculture. I have voted for agriculture bills long before some the Members of the Senate who are here today. I think it is a good idea. I simply do not understand why everyone feels abused when we try to keep the merchant marine alive. There is no alternative to what we are doing.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; I will yield for a question.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to make it clear that I am not abusing the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, no.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am trying to please him.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am pretty hard to abuse. I have a pretty tough skin.

Mr. HOLLAND. It happens that I have voted with the Senator from Washington on almost every other occasion.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the Senator from Florida has voted with me 99.44 percent of the time.

Mr. HOLLAND. This time I cannot.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want to state two more things for the RECORD. First, I know that the Senator from Washington is not a "yes man." I do not think any other Member of the Senate considers him a "yes man."

Second, so far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he knows that the Senator from Washington does not take a selfish position. He does not take a position simply because it may have some relation to his own State. I have seen him take positions otherwise.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, I do on some things.

Mr. HOLLAND. So does the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am here to represent my State, too, but not to get some ships to build.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to make it clear that I have no criticism. I want everyone to vote as his own good conscience dictates. But in being animated by his displeasure at the adoption of the amendment, the Senator from Washington is forgetting the seven other objectives of this bill, one of which is a \$206 million debt that our country owes to the shipping interests of this Nation who carry the U.S. flag proudly, and he would turn it down by voting against this bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe they will understand why I voted "no."

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to make clear that I respect the Senator's view. I want him to vote as his conscience dictates, and I wanted to make clear why I voted as I did.

I am going to stick to the \$6 billion objective. I voted for it. I could not in this instance vote to double a budget request in as large an amount as that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not disagree with the Senator. We are presently meeting in connection with a bill calling for a \$17 billion appropriation, and some of the items in that bill are much closer to me than perhaps this is. I am going to vote to cut some items because I believe they can stand it. But I do not believe the merchant marine can stand 10 ships a year. I know it cannot. The best estimate of everyone who knows something about the merchant marine is that to keep alive what we have, we should build 40 to 45 ships a year, depending on the mix.

I know one alternative that no other country will allow, but we do. This is part of the balance-of-payments deficit. The people who talk the most about it sometimes forget that we have to start bringing home some American capital and putting it under the American flag.

Three percent of our oil imports come in under foreign flags and are subject to no American tax. At one time, the Standard Oil Co., during a hearing conducted by my committee, admitted it was tax evasion. And they have more tonnage under the Panamanian and Liberian flags than under the U.S. flag.

The Defense Department says perhaps we do not need some of these ships because we have, in the free world, ships under effective control.

In World War II, we found that although the Norwegians and the British were willing to pool ships, and they had a pool, we had to spend \$7.5 billion to build a fleet of our own, to take care of our own material. Some of the hastily put together vessels—some of the old buckets now going to Vietnam—are about ready to collapse. A ship built with American money, insured by England, operated by some Greeks, with Italian officers, and an Indian crew, in the Red Sea—that is some effective control. And I can point out one after 100 of them.

We must face up to this situation. Perhaps we should vote to abolish the merchant marine. Then I would not have to stand here and talk about this matter. I do not know what else we can do.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. One alternative that has been suggested by the Department of Defense is that they possess their own merchant marine, which they have asked Congress to create. They realize that they need ships to carry materiel and men to South Vietnam and any other place in the world our military forces are required. So the Department of Defense has come to the Committee on Armed Services and to the Congress, and has asked for money far in excess of this authorization, to build FDL ships,

so that there will be a Government-owned merchant marine. I have opposed this vehemently.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They estimate \$1.3 billion for what they have asked during the building period.

Mr. BREWSTER. The chairman is correct.

Through all the past wars we have carried successfully the great majority of our men and materiel overseas in ships owned by American private industry. Why this sudden turn by the Department of Defense, by the U.S. Navy? Do they not trust private industry?

Mr. MAGNUSON. When they testified, they suggested that the door be opened to make whatever merchant marine we have a Navy auxiliary, which would cost us more.

I say to the Senator from Maryland—he knows it, and so does the Senator from Florida—that if this was a bill providing for Navy auxiliaries to carry the cargo, and it was in the Defense Department appropriation, it could be double the amount and nobody would say a word—including the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. And the FDL's when constructed, if constructed, will be used only a small part of the time, loaded, sailing the seas of the world, carrying military cargo. We do not know when this cargo will be used or where it will be used. It seems to me that it will be a pure invitation to disaster. If we had a viable, modern, privately-owned merchant marine, it could be used in times of peace to carry the foreign commerce of the United States, and in times of war, to protect the United States.

One further point: If 3 or 4 times the present 5.6 percent of U.S. commerce were carried in U.S. bottoms, we would have no balance-of-payments problem—it would be solved—if a simple 25 to 30 percent of our own commerce went in our own ships, flying our own flag.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It would be solved overnight.

Also, it should be borne in mind that if we should have a problem some place else in the world, we do not have enough ships to handle it. The Russians have built their ships and they are all over the world. I hope Senators will read the article I have put in the RECORD, entitled "The Soviets Are Burying Us at Sea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGovern in the chair). The question is on passage of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from

Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HANSEN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BOGGS] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BOGGS], the Senators from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. PERCY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 2, as follows:

[No. 184 Leg.]

YEAS—78

Aiken	Griffin	Mundt
Allott	Gruening	Murphy
Anderson	Hart	Muskie
Baker	Hartke	Nelson
Bayh	Hayden	Pastore
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Pearson
Bible	Hill	Pell
Brooke	Holland	Prouty
Burdick	Hruska	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Inouye	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Ribicoff
Cannon	Javits	Russell
Carlson	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Smathers
Church	Kuchel	Smith
Cooper	Lausche	Sparkman
Cotton	Mansfield	Spong
Curtis	McClellan	Stennis
Dodd	McGee	Symington
Dominick	McGovern	Talmadge
Eastland	McIntyre	Thurmond
Ellender	Metcalfe	Williams, N.J.
Ervin	Miller	Williams, Del.
Fannin	Monroney	Yarborough
Fong	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Morton	Young, Ohio

NAYS—2

Brewster Magnuson

NOT VOTING—19

Bartlett	Hatfield	Montoya
Boggs	Hollings	Moss
Clark	Kennedy	Percy
Dirksen	Long, Mo.	Tower
Fulbright	Long, La.	Tydings
Hansen	McCarthy	
Harris	Mondale	

So the bill (H.R. 15189) was passed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 17325.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate H.R. 17325, an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to advertising in a convention

program of a national political convention, which was read twice by title.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Joint Resolution 1298.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Joint Resolution 1298, authorizing the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, it is the intention of the leadership tomorrow to call up the International Grains Arrangement of 1967. There will be some debate on that measure.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion previously entered to reconsider the enactment of S. 974 be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., which was, on page 1, line 6, after "Arizona," insert "upon payment by said city of such amount as he deems appropriate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due consideration to the public use thereof".

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me make this brief explanation of the procedure I have just followed.

S. 974 was passed in the Senate during my absence. It violated the Morse for-

mula. It was not understood by the authors of the bill that it violated the Morse formula. When I pointed this out, it was agreed that I should move to reconsider the action of the Senate, which action has been pending, but through the cooperation of my colleagues in the Senate, and particularly the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]—and I thank him very much for demonstrating again his unfailing courtesy and understanding—the House corrected the defect in the bill providing for appropriate payment for the property.

With that amendment on the House side, the bill did not violate the Morse formula, which is acceptable to me. Thus, I followed the course of action which I did.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business this afternoon, it stand in adjournment until 12 noon tomorrow, rather than at 11 a.m., as agreed to yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR TYDINGS AND SENATOR SCOTT TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] be recognized for 1 hour up to 1 o'clock tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] may follow the Senator from Maryland, to speak for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BARTLETT HANDICAP BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, because of illness, the senior Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], will be absent from the floor of the Senate for at least 10 days. However, he continues to follow closely and participate as much as he can in the activities of Congress.

Yesterday, the House Public Works Committee reported H.R. 6589, the committee version of Senator BARTLETT's bill, S. 222, to eliminate architectural barriers from certain public buildings.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Senator BARTLETT concerning S. 222 be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BARTLETT

For a legislator, there is probably no greater satisfaction than seeing a bill he has worked hard for finally begin to reach fruition. Although not yet a law of the land, the bill which would require accommodation to the special needs of handicapped people in the design and construction of federally financed public buildings is closer to enactment than it ever has been before. My bill, S. 222, passed the Senate last August. The



Public Law 90-360
90th Congress, S. 974
June 22, 1968

An Act

82 STAT. 249

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, should such land become surplus property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Glendale, Arizona, upon payment by said city of such amount as he deems appropriate, but in no event less than \$35,000, giving due consideration to the public use thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands constituting the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, located in the city of Glendale, Arizona, which station has been scheduled for closing in the near future by the Department of Agriculture. The lands authorized to be conveyed by this Act, consisting of approximately twenty acres, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be made only after a final determination has been made by the Secretary that such lands are no longer needed by the Department of Agriculture for poultry research purposes or for any other purpose. After such a determination has been made by the Secretary and before the conveyance of such lands is made, the Secretary shall make such disposition of improvements and facilities located on such lands as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States.

Glendale, Ariz.
Land conveyance.
63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471
note.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall provide that the lands so conveyed shall be used by the city of Glendale, Arizona, for public park or recreational purposes only, and if they shall ever cease to be used for such purposes the title to such lands shall revert to the United States which shall have the immediate right of reentry thereon. Such conveyance may be made subject to such other terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate.

Conditions.

Approved June 22, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 985 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 546 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Aug. 29, considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 30, motion entered to reconsider vote.

Vol. 114 (1968): June 10, considered and passed House, amended.
June 11, Senate withdrew motion to reconsider
vote and concurred in House amendment.

